The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1894. NO. 44

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited). 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	a m		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 18	9 16	6 20	Robertsdale	8 09	11 45	2 04
1 28	9 26	6 30	Cook's	7 57	11 33	1 54
1 41	9 39	6 43	Cole's	7 43	11 20	1 31
2 06	10 09	7 13	Saltillo	7 03	10 50	1 01
2 13	10 16	7 20	Three Springs	6 55	10 42	12 54
2 25	10 29	7 33	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	12 42
		7 46 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 51p		
2 38	10 42	7 56			9 58	12 25
2 53	10 58	8 02	Shirley	6 35	9 42	12 10
3 00	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	6 28	9 34	12 03
3 14	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 15	9 20	11 50

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 3.50, P. M., Cook's, 4.00, Cole's, 4.13, Saltillo, 4.38, Three Springs, 4.45, Beersville, 4.58, Rockhill, 5.11, Shirley, 5.26, Aughwick, 5.33; arrive Mt. Union, 5.47, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.13, Shirley, 4.20, Rockhill, 4.36, Beersville, 4.48, Three Springs, 5.10, Saltillo, 5.17, Cole's, 5.47, Cook's, 5.59; arrive Robertsdale, 6'12, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashnio, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE
Philapeldhia, Pa,

NO PLACE FOR BOYS.

What can a boy do, and where can a boy stay,
If he is always told to get out of the way!
He cannot sit here, and he must not stand there,
The cushions that cover that one rocking chair
Were put there, of course, to be seen and admired.
A boy has no business to ever be tired.
The beautiful roses and flowers that bloom
On the floor of the darkened and delicate room
Are not made to walk on—at least not by boys—
The house is no place, anyway, for their noise.

There's a place for the boys. They will find it somewhere;
And if our own homes are too daintily fair
For the touch of their fingers, the tread of their feet,
They'll find it, and find it, alas! in the street.
'Mid the gildings of sin and the glitter of vice;
And with heartaches and longings we pay a dear price
For the getting of gain that our lifetime employs
If we fail in getting a place for the boys.

A place for the boys dear mother, I pray,
As cares settle down round our short earthly way,
Don't let us forget by our kind, loving deeds,
To show we remember their pleasures and needs;
Though our souls may be vexed with problems of life,
And worn with besetments and toiling and strife,
Our hearts will keep younger—your heart and mine—
If we give them a place in their innermost shrine;
And to life's latest hour 'twill be one of our joys
That we kept a small corner—a place for the boys.

—*Journal and Messenger.*

MOLLY PITCHER.

The Famous Irish-American Woman Who Fought for our Independence.

Now that the statue of Nathan Hale stands proudly in the City Hall Park, within gunshot of the place of his execution, would it not be worth while to think of that heroic woman of Cork, Molly Pitcher, who served gallantly as a soldier in our Revolution, wore the cocked hat of the Continentals, received a sergeant's commission from George Washington, was made a half-pay officer for life by Congress, and was buried in the Potter's Field near West Point where yet are her ashes? Mrs. Pitcher's record in the Revolutionary war, a sketch of which was recently given by a West Point correspondent of the *Times*, was both womanly and soldierly. She served the troops in camp, fought with them in battle, and, when her husband fell beside his field piece at Monmouth, turned it upon the enemy, without flinching. She was first heard of at the defence of Fort Clinton in 1777, when she accompanied her husband, who belonged to the detail sent to hold the fort. We extract from the *Times*:

"It was late one night in October when the British drove in the American outposts and skirmishers. Within an hour they were scaling the parapets of Fort Clinton. Molly's husband dropped his portfire and joined the fleeing soldiers. The brave woman tried to rally them, but failed. Stamping with rage and disappointment, she seized the fire and discharged the gun into the advancing column of Britishers. Molly escaped and joined her husband in the mountains. Nine months afterward, when Procter's battery, in which Pitcher was a gunner, led the charge upon the British troops at Monmouth, Molly was with her husband. The day was hot, and she carried water from a spring to the thirsty soldiers. When the battle was at its height and the death-dealing bullets were flying in every direction, her husband was struck by a cannon ball. He had been ramming a charge into his field piece, and fell a corpse at his wife's feet. Molly dropped her water pail, and without a moment's hesitation seized the ramrod and finished the work which he had begun. It was not until night had covered the scene of carnage with a pall that she retired from her self-imposed task. The following morning Molly, still begrimed with the smoke of the previous day's battle, was brought before Gen. Wayne, who complimented her for her bravery. She continued to follow her regiment through the war, after which she lived in a hut near West Point until her death, proudly wearing the artilleryman's coat and hat which had been worn by her husband in the field."

It was in recognition of her deeds of bravery that she was honored by Gen. Washington and the Continental Congress.

The National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution may not yet have had time to think of Sergeant Molly Pitcher; but she is deserving of their thought. When she came to this city from Ireland, in colonial times, she got a place as a servant in a family here, and after the war broke out she rendered good service to her new country. Not a single monument or memorial in honor of any patriotic woman of the war of independence has ever been raised here.—*New York Sun.*

Overdoing the Business.

Detroit Free Press.

"A man in my business," remarked a very successful solicitor of life insurance, "can't be too careful not to be too enthusiastic in his shop talk. Of course, we must get in all the argument we can, but it must be done judiciously. I remember when I began the work. I could scarcely find adjectives enough to describe the excellence of my company. One day, however, I got a set back that taught me a valuable lesson. I had gone to a fine risk, a friend of my father's, a man of about forty, and good for the limit. He wanted 5,000 and I wanted him, but I wasn't certain of him, for he had his mind set on another company. Just the same I tackled him, and the way I talked up my company and its very superior advantages over all others was worthy of publication on a circus poster.

"Hold on a minute, Charley," he said, interrupting me in a gushing flow of encomium. "Hold on."

"What is it?" I asked, thinking I had him.

"Do you really believe all these things you are telling me?"

"I most emphatically do."

"And do you want me to?"

"I don't want you to go into the company if you don't."

"Well," he said, quietly, "I won't go into it, because, my boy, if I believed implicitly that your company's policy embodied all the advantages to the insurer that you claim for it, I'll be blamed if I would't commit suicide in order to enjoy them."

"Then he smiled and I lost him, but I never lost the lesson."

"Blessed Be The Tie That Binds."

For over one hundred years this beautiful hymn has been in use. It has worthily received recognition as the best poetical expression of the sentiment of Christian brotherhood in the English language. And as such we find it as a favorite in all our churches, lodges and societies, and its words familiar to great multitudes who, we ofttimes fear, thoughtlessly sing these beautiful words, ignorant of their true meaning and unacquainted with the self-sacrificing love which inspired its author. Trusting that the study and history of the origin of this hymn may prove interesting and also enable the universal brotherhood to catch the true spirit of his sentiment, we give below a short sketch of its origin. Let this hymn be sung by every tongue, in every clime, and soon the whole world will be cemented by this chain of love of which Christ was the author and who also will prove the enduring quality of the everlasting bond of "Love." The greatest of these is "charity" (Love). This hymn was written in 1772 by the Rev. John Fawcett, an English Baptist of Yorkshire. At the age of sixteen he heard Mr. Whitefield preach, and under that sermon he was converted. He went into the ministry of the Baptist church, and with such zeal and far reaching sympathy as gave him blessed results. After serving a little Yorkshire church for seven years, he was called to an important church in London. He preached his farewell sermon, packed his goods in wagons and was ready to go. His loving people gathered about him, and "men women and children clung around him and his family in perfect agony of soul." Greatly affected by these expressions of sorrow, Dr. Fawcett and his wife sat down on one of the packing cases and wept bitterly. Finally Mrs. Fawcett exclaimed:

"O John, John, I cannot bear this! I know not how to go!"

"Nor I either," said the good man; "nor will we go. Unload the wagons and put everything in place where it was before."

The decision was hailed with tears of joy, and a letter of explanation was sent to London. He then took up again his Yorkshire work, receiving a salary less than two hundred dollars a year. He wrote the hymn as a memorial of this experience.

Mr. Huffington's Mock Congress.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Julius Huffington, agent at the Dillsboro Railroad station, Indiana, whiles away the loneliness of his isolated abode, when not engaged in official duties, by training squirrels, coons, cats, dogs, and other members of the four-footed family. His best performers are two huge cats, and to display their training "Huff" will call for a discussion of the tariff, and at once each cat will get upon a chair, facing each other, and begin a series of most discordant yells and screams, each feline striving to outdo the other in grimaces and noise, while distorting their bodies and waving their tails in animated defiance. At a signal from their master they leave their chairs and, standing on their hind feet, engage in a pugilistic encounter, which generally ends in a genuine cat fight unless prevented by their trainer, who settles the conflict by distributing a little food to them as the revenue for their tariff speeches.

A Rare Occurrence.

Reading Herald.

A remarkable haul of eels was made the other day by Cosmos Eckenrode, who was fishing along the Tulpenhocken. There is a variety of eels known as the tandem eel, which is very seldom found in this State, though common in the West. A peculiarity of this variety is that they travel, when migrating, single file, about six inches apart, and maintain that distance exactly during the time of their progress. If one of the lot shoots ahead too rapidly the one following immediately grasps him by the tail, in order to drag him back to his proper place in the line. They appear to have a remarkable instinct for distance, and the variation of an inch will cause the rear eel to exercise his authority to put the brakes on the one ahead.

While Mr. Eckenrode was fishing he hooked one of the travelers, a remarkable circumstance, as they seldom bite while migrating. As soon as he had hooked it he, of course, gave a haul on the line, which caused this particular eel to shoot ahead. He was immediately grasped by the one following, and as that one likewise shot ahead the next one did the same, so that when Mr. Eckenrode began to haul out he found a solid rope of eels. Dropping his rod and line he grasped the living rope and began to haul in hand over hand. He kept hauling in and piling up the eels until he was utterly exhausted, when he was obliged to stop and cut the connection. He quickly ran for assistance, and a number of the neighbors came to help him take care of his rare catch. When they were all gathered up and loaded on wagons it was found that he had 875 pounds. About $50 worth were sent to the Reading market, and the rest distributed among his neighbors.

The news of his remarkable catch has spread all over the upper part of the county, and a great many fishermen have been endeavoring to repeat it, but without success, since, according to naturalists, an occurrence of this sort is one of the rarest in fishing.

The Buzz of the Machine Typesetter.

Cleveland Press.

The *Press* composing room has been equipped with typesetting machines. The operation of these machines will be given to the old compositors of the paper, who will soon be adepts therein. The machines are new and the workmen will not for a time be familiar with their working, and it is possible a great many mmmstakes, some of them doM ridicyyyouls, will creep into the paper, to the annoyanncecceee of our readers but this trouble will only be temppqqquifquity ynd we hope our conDemNed setters will be able to set allll wwwrigghtt pppppretty sqqn. MeadWhile we beg the kkind indulgdulgggggence of our ffffriendz.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

RIOT AT THE COAL MINES.

ARSON, ROBBERY AND MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Slavs, Huns, Poles and Other Foreigners Determined to Redress Alleged Wrongs by Show of Force —Coal Tipples Burned—One Killed and Sixteen Captured.

Rioting, burning, and destruction of property, one man killed, a dozen wounded, sixteen rioters captured and put in the county jail at Pittsburg, Penn., and the mob dispersed, is one day's record of the lawlessness by the foreign element of the coal miners along the Chartiers branch of the Pan Handle Railroad between Mansfie'd and Bridgeville. The rioters consisted of Slavs, Huns, Italians, Poles, Belgians and French. It is estimated that from $75,000 to $100,000 worth of property has been destroyed by these rioters, frenzied by their alleged wrongs. A good deal of railroad property was also destroyed.

The mob was the outcome of a march of terror in the night by 500 men from mine to mine within a radius of five miles. The mob formed at Woodville, about midway between Mansfield and Bridgeville. The men evidently intended to visit all the works within a radius of five miles and destroy property. From Woodville the mob marched to various pits, wrecking and burning property.

In the Tom's Run district are the Pittsburg Fuel Company's mine, the W. J Steen mines, the Chartier Block Coal Company's mines Nos. 1, 2 and 3 the H. K. Wick, and the Beechment mines. In this section the attempt was made to destroy property.

The rioters seemed satisfied if they could inconvenience the work at the mines. At most of these places the tracks were torn up, the mules were turned loose, hundreds of loaded coal cars were dumped, and the wheels broken off so as to make the job complete. Sections of the tipples were also torn down. The band then proceeded down Tom's Run and across the hills to Bridgeville.

They passed through the main streets toward the A. J. Schulte coal mines. As they passed C. P. Mayer's general store they made an onslaught on his place, smashing the front windows. The occupants all fled from the house in terror, thinking the purpose of the mob was to burn them up. But all they wanted was several cases of pickhandles that stood within.

A boisterous clamor announced the satisfaction of the rioters as they distributed the spoils. They went straight to the Schulte tipple, which extended from the hill side out over the Panhandle Railroad tracks.

There were several tipple men present at the time, but they all fled except Dick Layton, the weighmaster. He made a brave stand as the horde of foreigners approached. An attempt to address them only called forth terrible threats.

Pickhandles were wildly brandished, and several weapons were levelled at Layton. At the demonstration he, too, fled up the hill, while the rioters scrambled to the tipple. A dozen matches were applied to the tipple structure, and it was soon a mass of flames

In a moment the entire community was abroad and at the scene of the fire. The rioters fled over the hills. Brave hands set to work to save the works, but nothing could be done. The big tipple, valued at $5000 was doomed.

A railroad train, which was blocked by the flames, was hitched to the structure, and it was hauled to the ground. Twelve telegraph wires were broken, and the railroad was so covered with debris that all trains were delayed. The wreck crew was summoned from Mansfield, and the great mass of burning timber, twisted rails and iron were removed from the tracks. Fifteen hundred people surrounded the scene.

Amid this exciting scene a man's voice rang out. All faces were turned to see who it was. On a freight car near the burning tipple stood C. P. Mayer. It was his store which had been invaded.

The serious look of the speaker and his grave words demanded the attention of the whole assembly. He pleaded with his fellow citizens to avenge the wrong just committed.

"Let us organize a band and pursue each scoundrel until brought to justice. Patriotism demands it."

The sentiment was greeted with cheers, including the voices of the women and children. "We'll do it!" "We'll do it!" exclaimed voices, and within ten minutes a band of twenty men had gathered about Mayer as their leader, and were clamoring for action. They were all American citizens and workingmen.

The band set in pursuit of the fleeing mob, now on their way to the Painters Run district. In this district are the Pan Handle Coal Company's mines, the Esser Coal Company's and Beadling Bros.' mines. The mob had a start on its pursuers, and while the latter were crossing Bowers Hill they saw the Pan Handle Coal Company's tipple in flames.

This tipple was new, having just been completed at a cost of $6000. The work of destruction was then continued at the Esser mines. The infuriated band proceeded to the Reading mine.

The Beadling Brothers had anticipated trouble when the store was building and had constructed it in the form of a garrison. Loopholes were built in the sides and Winchester rifles were kept on hand. Here the three Beadlings kept the howling mob at bay. Shots rang out from the garrison store, and the mob, snarling, shouting and shooting, finally quailed.

It was not until Frank Staley, a leader of the rioters, was shot through the body. He died that night. Two others received slight wounds. The damage to the Pan Handle Company's tipple will exceed $15,000. In addition to the tipple valuable machinery was destroyed by the fire.

The rioters then started over Bowers Hill toward the Millers Run district, which is southwest of Bridgeville. Just as the rioters appeared in Bowers Hill they came face to face with the band of twenty armed citizens. The mob stopped like a herd of startled deer. Seeing the armed and desperate little band, they started to run, scattering like so many frightened sheep over the country.

The demand to surrender was unneeded. Some of the citizens raised their guns, were about to charge when they heard the orders of their Captain. "Capture them, but for God's sake don't shoot," were the orders, and then began a mad chase.

The rioters fled, with the citizens close after. About four miles the flight was kept up, the mob heading toward Heidelburg, where most of them live. Just as they entered the town they were overtaken and sixteen of them captured.

THE Chinese Government has settled for the murder of the two Chinese missionaries of Sung Pu. Some of the Chinese are to be put to death, others degraded, and an indemnity of $40,000 is to be paid to the families of the missionaries.

Two six-year-old boys, bound together by a ligament as were the Siamese twins, are being exhibited at Hong Chow, China.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

24TH DAY.—The President sent in additional Hawaiian correspondence, including an appeal from Royalists.——President Cleveland nominated Wheeler H. Peckham to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.——The day was devoted largely to a discussion of the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds.

25TH DAY—The vetoed New York Bridge bill was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. It is proposed to report a new bill.——Mr. Cullom delivered a speech on the Hawaiian question.——Debate was continued on the Federal Election laws and the Peffer bond resolution.

26TH DAY.—A long discussion took place over Mr. Turpie's Hawaiian resolution.——Mr. Lodge spoke on the proposition to repeal the Federal Election laws.

27TH DAY.—The Hawaiian resolutions were laid aside without action.——Mr. Chandler spoke against repeal of the Federal election laws.——Mr. Allen spoke against Secretary Carlisle's right to issue bonds.

28TH DAY.—During the morning hour the Hawaiian resolution was discussed, but it went over.——Mr. Call in a speech condemned the action of the Interior Department in giving lands in Florida to a railroad company in violation, as he contended, of law.——The bill to repeal the Federal Election law was then taken up and argument against it made by Mr. Chandler, whose motion to postpone it until next December was voted down. Yeas, 20; nays, 28.

The House.

32D DAY.—President Cleveland sent in another message and more correspondence on the Hawaiian question.——The debate on the Wilson bill was continued.——Mr. McRae's amendment to the Tariff bill, striking out the bounty on sugar was adopted by the Committee of the Whole.——The amendment putting refined sugar on the free list was adopted.

33D DAY.—The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, together with the veto message, was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.——In the Committee of the Whole amendments to the Wilson bill putting a duty on coal were voted down.——Both refined and raw sugars were put on the free list.

34TH DAY.—The Internal Revenue bill was reported.——All amendments to the iron ore schedule of the Wilson bill were rejected. The speakers at the night session were Messrs. Ryan, Swanson, Baldwin, Ikirt, Cummings, all Democrats, and Baker, Populist, in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Wanger, Johnson, Moon, Kiefer and Blair, all Republicans, in opposition to it.

35TH DAY.—An amendment of the Wilson bill repealing the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley bill was adopted. Several other amendments to the Tariff bill were disposed of; there was considerable filibustering, led by Bourke Cockran, against the income tax.

36TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Tariff bill, with Mr. Richardson in the chair. Mr. Wilson's amendment to reduce the duty on uncut diamonds from fifteen to ten per cent. was voted down after a lively fight, in which Mr. Cummings attacked Bourke Cockran. The duty on tin plate was fixed at 1 1-5 cent a pound after an amendment to put it on the free list had been defeated. At night the speakers were: For the bill—Messrs. Martin, De Armond, Dunn, Fithian, Terry and Dinsmore. Against the bill—Messrs. McCall, Adams, Hartman, Phillips, Haugen and Heiner.

37TH DAY.—The consideration of the Wilson Tariff bill was continued.——Monday was fixed for offering the Income Tax bill, and Thursday for the final vote on the bill.——The lumber and lead ore schedules were left unchanged.——An amendment was adopted fixing the date for the wool schedule to take effect as in the original bill.——Chairman Wilson offered amendments making further sweeping reductions in the steel and iron schedules, all of which were agreed to.

A SICKENING SCENE.

Bungling Execution of George H. Painter in Chicago.

George H. Painter, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., was hanged in the County Jail at Chicago, Ill., for the murder of his mistress, Alice Martin. The execution was attended by a horrible scene.

When the trap was sprung the rope snapped in two and the unfortunate man, who weighed nearly two hundred pounds, dropped eight feet to the stone floor of the corridor. His head struck heavily as he fell and the blood gushed from his ears and nostrils. He was picked up unconscious, laid on the drop in a recumbent position and another noose adjusted. The drop fell a second time without further accident.

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

Burned to Death in a Railroad Wreck in Russia.

A railroad accident, in which fifteen persons lost their lives, has occurred near Samara, on the line connecting Orenburg and Samara, both of which places are in Southeast Russia. A passenger and a freight train ran into each other.

There were five cars loaded with petroleum in the freight train, and these caught fire, resulting in the burning of the wrecked cars. Many of those who lost their lives were burned to death.

DYNAMITE IN A STOVE.

Two Persons Killed and Six Injured on a Texas Train.

A stick of dynamite which some person had placed in the smoking car stove on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Marcos, Texas, exploded as the train was leaving that place.

Ed. Binding, a traveling agent of the City Brewerr of San Antonio, and J. C. Heidelman, a merchant of Austin, were instantly killed, and six other passengers in the car seriously injured.

TWO BOY SUICIDES.

One Shoots Himself and the Other Hangs From a Corn Crib.

Lawrence Thompson, the eleven-year-old son of George W. Thompson, a commission merchant at Bentonville, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was suffering from the grip.

Glen Ammerman, aged thirteen, hanged himself in a corn crib with a halter near Lyons Station, Ind. No cause can be assigned for his act by his parents.

THE authorities on North Brother Island, New York City, will fit a pavilion with red lights and windows, experiments abroad having indicated its beneficial results in small-pox cases.

LATER NEWS.

WHILE skating on Booth's Pond, Meriden, Conn., Mabel Yauch, Frederic Shrader and Henry Loefler broke through the ice and were drowned.

THE Good Government Conference in Philadelphia adjourned.

G. M. RIDGWAY, President of the Sophomore class of Rutgers College, New Jersey, was kidnapped by members of the Freshman class and painted green.

A WOMAN and two children perished near El Reno, Oklahoma, during a blizzard, and much suffering is reported in the Indian towns in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country.

A SNOW slide in White Bird Gulch, Idaho, killed four girls of the Thomson family.

MRS. BURTON and her son, Cyrus, of Morocco, Ind., had the hydrophobia, used a madstone and died.

THE Postmaster-General appointed commissions to make a thorough investigation and report on the needs of the New York and Chicago Postoffices.

THE House Judiciary Committee voted to report the resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to issue bonds as proposed.

MISS CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, the American author, committed suicide in Venice, Italy.

THE Khedive has acceded to the British demand that he publish a formal retraction of his strictures on the army and issue an order praising its condition.

SLIGHT damage was done by a dynamite explosion in Leon, Spain.

IN a riot at Granada, Nicaragua, fourteen Conservatives and sixty soldiers were killed.

A FIRE destroyed half a million in property in Bath, Me. A large part of the business portion of the city was completely gutted, about twenty buildings being destroyed.

AKERIDGE, one of the land owners in the western part of Atlanta, Ga., who had been on trial for burning down the buildings in that neighborhood, was found guilty. The penalty for arson in Georgia is death. Akeridge and other land owners held that the objectionable buildings retarded progress.

HENRY M. SMYTHE, of Virginia, United States Minister to Hayti, has written an extraordinary letter to President Hippolyte, of Hayti, and his recall has been demanded.

THE President has directed the detail of Captain George P. Scriven, of the Signal Corps, as military attache of the United States Legation in the City of Mexico. This assignment is an innovation on the part of the United States.

SECRETARY HERBERT made public the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of Lieutenant Richard G. Davenport, United States Navy, who asked for a "court of honor" to pass upon his conduct while acting as navigating officer of the United States steamer Nipsic when that vessel was wrecked in the great Samoan hurricane in March, 1889. His conduct is approved, except his manner of leaving the Nipsic after she had stranded.

IN an address delivered in St. Peter's Pope Leo XIII. attributed the material ruin of Italy and the troubles resulting therefrom to the religious ruin designedly brought about by those who have been governing the country.

MANY people are dying from influenza in Athens, Greece.

PECKHAM FOR JUSTICE.

Cleveland Nominates Him for the Supreme Court Bench.

The President sent to the United States Senate the name of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York City, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Wheeler H. Peckham, nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is a brother of Judge Rufus Peckham, of the New York Court of Appeals. He was appointed District Attorne by Mr. Cleveland when he was Governor, but subsequently resigned. Although the New York Senators delined to talk, it was understood that the nomination was distasteful to them, but they would have been glad to have seen the name of the brother sent in instead. The indications seemed to be that the Hornblower struggle would be renewed against this nominee.

Wheeler H. Peckham, who has been named for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was at one time District Attorney of New York City. Mr. Peckham was born at Albany in 1833. At school he won the reputation of being a careful student and won several medals for proficiency. After receiving an academic education, he entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1854. The young lawyer at once opened an office in his native city, and followed his profession with varying success until 1857, when his health began to fail and he went to St. Paul, Minn. He still continued his law practice, however, and was interested in a number of cases which attracted general attention in that newly settled territory. In 1863 he returned to Albany with his health renewed. In 1864 he went to New York, and rapidly rose to a position of prominence in his profession. He gained much popularity by his connection with the famous Tweed ring suits in which he was instrumental in procuring the conviction of Tweed and his co-conspirators, with the assistance of Judge Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, and John Parsons, of New York City. In November, 1883, Governor Cleveland appointed Mr. Peckham District Attorney of New York City, upon the death of John McKeon. After serving but a short time Mr. Peckham was compelled to resign the office on account of ill health. Since then Mr. Peckham has been engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City.

THE accumulated Franklin Fund, amounting to $329,300, was paid to the City Treasurer of Boston on the last anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin for the erection and equipment of the Franklin Trades School, in Boston.

MURDER BY A MANIAC.

Mrs. Kellar Kills Her Husband, Her Child and Herself.

A frenzied woman at Auburn, N. Y., sent a bullet through the heart of her husband, shot her nine-months-old child through the body and then turned the muzzle of the weapon toward her own temple and sent a bullet into her brain.

There were no other members of the family, consequently no witnesses to the affair who were able to tell the story. The husband died almost instantly after rushing to a door and shouting for assistance. A neighbor heard the cry and dashed in over the prostrate body of the man only to witness the horrible picture of the mother stretched across the body of her infant, from both of whom the life-blood was rapidly flowing.

The child lay moaning in its cradle, with the mother gasping in her death struggles and grasping in her right hand a revolver.

The name of the man is Emil Kellar, a Swiss, who married his wife, Emma, in the old country. They have lived in Auburn for the past two years, and he held the position of gardener on the premises of the late D. M. Osborne during that time. The only cause which can be assigned for the horrible act of his wife is insanity.

HUNTERS in the Yellowstone Park, Montana, have been captured by soldiers while killing elk on that preservation. Their horses and outfit have been confiscated and they have been confined in the guardhouse at Fort Yellowstone.

SAMUEL ABBELL, a Seneca Indian and a direct descendant of the noted Chief Cornplanter, has filed a claim for fifty acres of land in the heart of Oil City Penn

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

4 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	$ —	@	$2 45
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 80
Pea, 1893, choice	1 75	@	—
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 25	@	2 35
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs	1 50	@	1 55
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 20
BUTTER.			
Creamery—State, best	—	@	—
State, common to good	—	@	—
Western, firsts	23	@	24
Western, seconds	20	@	22
Western, thirds	—	@	18
State dairy—h. f., tubs and pails, extras	22	@	23
H. f., tubs and pails, firsts	20	@	21
H. f. tubs and pails, seconds	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, best lines	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, seconds	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, thirds	—	@	—
Western Im. creamery, firsts	17	@	18
W. Im. creamery, seconds	14½	@	15½
W. Im. creamery, thirds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	14½	@	—
W. Factory, fresh, seconds	13½	@	14
W. Factory, thirds	13	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, large, fancy	11⅝	@	11¾
Full cream, large, choice	11¼	@	11½
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	11
State Factory—Part skims, choice	9½	@	10
Part skims, fair to good	6	@	7½
Part skims, common	4	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	—
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	15
Limed	11	@	11½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Spitz, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Greening, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	12
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	7 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	1 25	@	1 60
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	21½	@	22
1893, common to prime	20	@	21
1892, choice	18	@	—
1892, common to prime	14	@	17
Old odds	5	@	11
HAY AND STRAW			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Local	9½	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	9½	@	—
Chickens, local, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Western, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	—	@	—
Western, ₱ pair	60	@	80
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY-PACKED.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	10	@	13
State & Penn., ₱ lb	8	@	9
Western, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks—Western, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Near by, fancy, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Geese—Near by & Md., ₱ lb	12	@	13
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 00
White, ₱ doz	3 25	@	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	6 00
Onions—Orange Co., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Red and yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Eastern, white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
L. I. & Jersey, yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Squash, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	70	@	75
White, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Celery, L. I., ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@	4 00
Vineland, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Parsnips ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 25	@	3 50
Spring Patents	3 90	@	4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	65½	@	65¾
May	69	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	42½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	36
Track mixed	35	@	40
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	64
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	10 00	@	11 50
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 25	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	7⅜	@	7¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	10	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 62½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	7 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 80	@	6 30
Dressed	6	@	9

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 4.

Lesson Text: "Beginning of the Hebrew Nation," Gen. xii., 1-9—Golden Text: Gen. xii., 2—Commentary.

1. "Now, the Lord had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee." We have come down the stream of time over 400 years since the first lesson. After the deluge God began the race again with Noah and his sons, but as before, man left to himself proves a failure. Noah is drunken, Ham brings a curse upon Canaan, and iniquity consummates in an organized union against God. Lest they be scattered and to make them a name they will build a tower reaching to the skies. At the close of the nineteenth century we find ourselves in an age of tower building and man worship, but as the Lord confounded and scattered them in the plain of Shinar, so again when all Shinar associations shall have had their consummation as in Zech. v., 11; Rev. xvii. and xviii., the Lord will humble all the pride of man, and He alone be exalted in that day (Isa. ii., 11, 17). After the Babel judgment it seems from Josh. xxiv., 2, that the people fell greatly into idolatry, and from such surroundings in the land of Mesopotamia, the God of glory called out Abram (Acts vii., 2) to make of him a faithful witness unto the truth. A study of Gen. xi. will show that Shem, Arphaxad, Salah, Eber, Reu and Serug were all living when Abram and Terah left Ur of the Chaldees, but whether every one had become an idolator or not is not clearly stated. The new departure now is that instead of destroying or scattering them He will take out and separate one from them who will walk with Him as Enoch did. It was a mistake to take Terah along, for Abram was only hindered by him until he died at Haran (xi., 31, 32; Acts vii., 3, 4).

2. "And I will make of thee a great Nation, and I will bless thee and make thy name great, and thou shall be a blessing." The people of Shinar wanted to make themselves a name (xi., 4), but Jehovah says to Abram that He will make him a name. Those who to-day try the Shinar plan will fail as they did, but those who, like Abram, prefer to obey God will have a name without seeking it. Abram was to be blessed in order to be a blessing, and Israel is destined yet to be a blessing to all Nations (Zech. viii., 13). When we are willing to be a blessing to others and forgetful of ourselves, then we shall indeed be blessed. But it must be the Lord's doing from first to last, and He must have the glory.

3. "And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee, and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." Here is a true idea of election as taught in Scripture—a choosing of one or more to make them a blessing to others—whosever will may be elected, for him that cometh will in no wise be cast out (John vi., 37). Who can possibly find fault with this? See also how God takes man into union with Himself. It makes us think of these words, "He that heareth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me" (Luke x., 16). We shall find this covenant repeated four times after this to Abram and once each to Isaac and Jacob, making seven in all. The fullness of its meaning is yet to be seen.

4. "So Abram departed as the Lord had spoken unto him, and Lot went with him, and Abram was seventy and five years old when he departed out of Haran." He went out, not knowing whither he went (Heb. xi., 8). He only knew that God knew and that the end of it all would be a city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God (Heb. xi., 10), and with implicit confidence in God he went on. He believed the gospel, and all who believe to-day will be blessed with him (Gal. iii., 8, 9) and made a blessing to others.

5. "And Abram took Sarah, his wife, and Lot, his brother's son, and all their substance that they had gathered and the souls that they had begotten in Haran, and they went forth to go into the land of Canaan, and into the land of Canaan they came." Haran was but a partial obedience. This is now full of obedience, which, it is to be feared, the Lord gets from very few of us. Many are content to be hindered by the affections of those who will go part of the way but not all the way to the promised land of whole hearted surrender to God. Yet Jesus says, "He that loveth father or mother, son or daughter more than Me, is not worthy of Me" (Matth. x., 37).

6. "And Abraham passed through the land into the place of Sichem, unto the plain (or oak) of Moreh. And the Canaanite was then in the land." To the neighborhood of Ebal and Gerizim he came (see Deut. xi., 29, 30) full half way down through the land, and he saw the land filled with people, yet believed that God would give it to him as He had said. He walked not by sight, but by faith, and was fully persuaded that what God had promised He was able to perform (Rom. iv., 20, 21). If we think more of the Canaanites than of God, we will be discouraged, like the ten spies. The only way is to see no man save Jesus only (Math. xvii., 8).

7. "And the Lord appeared unto Abram and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land. And there builded he an altar unto the Lord, who appeared unto him." We read of no appearance at Haran and no new communication, for Abram there had not done as he had been told. "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin" (Jas. iv., 17). Therefore if we are not living up to the light we have and are consciously disobedient we cannot expect any fresh revelation of God to our souls, but to every obedient soul there will be growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (II Pet. iii., 18).

8. "And he removed from thence to a mountain on the east of Bethel and pitched his tent, having Bethel on the west and Hai on the east, and there he builded an altar unto the Lord and called upon the name of the Lord." He is a pilgrim and a stranger, just a sojourner (Heb. xi., 9); hence the tent is sufficient. He lives with God, and hence the altar. His whole life, when in fellowship with God, might be designated "the tent and altar."

9. "And Abram journeyed, going on still toward the south." Because of a famine he goes into Egypt, but this is evidently a misstep, for we read of no altar in Egypt, and not until he gets back to Bethel, where he again calls on the name of the Lord (xiii., 3, 4). We might with profit take the phrase in this verse—going on still—and make it a good daily motto, provided we avoid all going down to Egypt. Put it with II Sam. v., 10, "David went on and grew great (margin, going and growing), and the Lord God of Hosts was with him," and it will be very helpful.—Lesson Helper.

Rabbits for the Needy.

All records were broken in a two-days' rabbit hunt at Lamar, Col., a few days ago. The total number killed was 3200 and the highest individual score was 160. The game was shipped to Denver and Pueblo to be distributed among the needy.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Festivity."

TEXT: *"Come, for all things are now ready."*—Luke xiv., 17.

It was one of the most exciting times in English history when Queen Elizabeth visited Lord Leicester at Kenilworth Castle. The moment of her arrival was considered so important that all the clocks of the castle were stopped, so that the hands might point to that one moment as being the most significant of all. She was greeted to the gate with floating islands and torches, and the thunder of cannon, and fireworks that set the night ablaze, and a great burst of music that lifted the whole scene into perfect enchantment. Then she was introduced in a dining hall the luxuries of which astonished the world. Four hundred servants waited upon the guests. The entertainment cost $5000 each day. Lord Leicester made that great supper in Kenilworth Castle.

Cardinal Wolsey entertained the French embassadors at Hampton Court. The best cooks in all the land prepared for the banquet. Purveyors went out and traveled all the kingdom over to find spoils for the table. The time came. The guests were kept during the day hunting in the King's park so that their appetites might be keen, and then in the evening, to the sound of the trumpeters, they were introduced into a hall hung with silk and cloth of gold, and there were tables a-glitter with imperial plate and laden with the rarest of meats and ablush with the costliest wines, and when the second course of the feast came it was found that the articles of food had been fashioned into the shape of men, birds and beasts, and groups dancing, and jousting parties riding against each other with lances. Lords and princes and embassadors, out of cups filled to the brim, drank the health first of the King of England and next of the King of France. Cardinal Wolsey prepared that great supper in Hampton Court.

But I have to tell you of a grander entertainment. My Lord, the King is the banqueter. Angels are the cupbearers. All the redeemed are the guests. The halls of eternal love, frescoed with light and paved with joy and curtained with unfading beauty, are the banqueting place. The harmonies of eternity are the music. The chalices of heaven are the plates, and I am one of the servants coming out with both hands filled with invitations, scattering them everywhere, and, oh, that for yourselves you might break the seal of the invitation and read the words written in red ink of blood by the tremulous hand of a dying Christ, "Come now, for all things are ready."

There have been grand entertainments where was a taking off—the wine gave out, or the servants were rebellious, or the light failed. But I have gone all around about this subject and looked at the redemption which Christ has provided, and I come here to tell you it is complete, and I swing open the door of the feast, telling you that "all things are now ready."

In the first place, I have to announce that the Lord Jesus Christ Himself is ready. Cardinal Wolsey came into the feast after the first course. He came in booted and spurred, and the guests arose and cheered him. But Christ comes in at the very beginning of the feast—aye, He has been waiting 1894 years for His guests. He has been standing on His mangled feet, He has had His sore hand on His punctured side, or He has been pressing His lacerated temples—waiting, waiting. It is wonderful that He has not been impatient and that He has not said, "Shut the door and let the laggard stay out," but He has been waiting.

No banqueter ever waited for his guests so patiently as Christ has waited for us. To prove how willing He is to receive us, I gather all the tears that rolled down His cheeks in sympathy for your sorrows; I gather all the drops of blood that channeled His brow, and His back, and His hands and feet, in trying to purchase your redemption; I gather all the groans that He uttered in midnight chill, and in mountain hunger, and in desert loneliness, and twist them into one cry—bitter, agonizing, overwhelming.

I gather all the pains that shot from spear and spike and cross, jolting into one pang—remorseless, grinding, excruciating. I take that one drop of sweat on His brow, and under the gospel glass that drop enlarges until I see in it lakes of sorrow and an ocean of agony. That being standing before you now, emaciated and gashed and gory, coaxes for your love with a pathos in which every word is a heart break and every sentence a martyrdom. How can you think He trifles?

Ahasuerus prepared a feast for 180 days, but this feast is for all eternity. Lords and princes were invited to that. You and I and all our world are invited to this. Christ is ready. You know that the banqueters of olden time used to wrap themselves in robes prepared for the occasion, so my Lord Jesus hath wrapped Himself in all that is beautiful. See how fair He is! His eye, His brow, His cheek, so radiant that the stars have no brilliancy compared with it, His face reflecting all the joys of the redeemed, His hand having the omnipotent surgery with which He opened blind eyes and straightened crooked limbs, and hoisted the pillars of heaven and swung the twelve gates, which are the twelve pearls.

There are not enough cups in heaven to dip up this ocean of beauty. There are not ladders enough to scale this height of love. There are not enough cymbals to clap, or harps to thrum, or trumpets to peal forth the praises of this one altogether fair. Oh, thou flower of eternity, thy breath is the perfume of heaven! Oh, blissful daybreak, let all people clap their hands in thy radiance! Chorus: Come, men and saints and cherubim and seraphim and archangel—all heights, all depths, all immensities. Chorus: Roll Him through the heavens in a chariot of universal acclaim, over bridges of hosannas, under arches of coronation, along by the great towers chiming with eternal jubilee. Chorus: "Unto Him who hath loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, to Him be glory, world without end?"

I have a word of five letters, but no sheet white enough on which to write it and no pen good enough with which to inscribe it. Give me the fairest leaf from the heavenly records—give me the pencil with which the angel records his victory—and then, with my hand strung to supernatural ecstasy and my pen dipped in the light of the morning, I will write it out in capitals of love, "J-E-S-U-S." It is this one, infinitely fair, to whom you are invited. Christ is waiting for you, waiting as a banqueter waits for the delayed guest—the meats smoking, the beakers brimming, the minstrels with fingers on the stiff string, waiting for the clash of the hoofs at the gateway.

Waiting for you as a mother waits for her son who went off ten years ago, dragging her bleeding heart along with him. Waiting! Oh, give me a comparison intense enough, hot enough, importunate enough to express my meaning—something high as heaven and deep as hell and long as eternity! Not hoping that you can help me with such a comparison, I will say, "He is waiting as only the all sympathetic Christ can wait for the coming back of a lost soul."

Bow the knee and kiss the Son,
Come and welcome, sinner, come.

Again, the Holy Spirit is ready. Why is it that so many sermons drop dead—that Christian songs do not get their wing under the people—that so often prayer goes no higher than a hunter's "hollo?" It is because there is a link wanting—the work of the Holy Spirit. Unless that spirit give grappling hooks to a sermon and lift the prayer and waft the song, everything is a dead failure. That spirit is willing to come at our call and lead you to eternal life, or ready to come with the same power with which he unhorsed Saul on the Damascus turnpike, and broke down Lydia in her fine store, and lifted the 3000 from midnight into midnoon at the Pentecost. With that power the spirit of God now beats at the gate of your soul. Have you not noticed what homely and insignificant instrumentality the spirit of God employs for man's conversion?

There was a man on a Hudson River boat to whom a tract was offered. With indignation he tore it up and threw it overboard. But one fragment lodged on his coat sleeve, and he saw on it the word "eternity," and he found no peace until he was prepared for that great future. Do you know what passage it was that caused Martin Luther to see the truth! "The just shall live by faith." Do you know there is one—just one—passage that brought Augustine from a life of dissipation? "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ and make no provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof." It was just one passage that converted Hedley Vicars, the great soldier, to Christ. "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

Do you know that the Holy Spirit used one passage of Scripture to save Jonathan Edwards? "Now, unto the King, eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory." One year ago on Thanksgiving Day I read for my text, "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth forever." And there is a young man in the house to whose heart the Holy Spirit took that text for his eternal redemption. I might speak of my own case. I will tell you I was brought to the peace of the gospel through the Syro-Phœnician woman's cry to Christ, "Even the dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from the Master's table."

Do you know that the holy spirit almost always uses insignificant means? Eloquent sermons never save anybody. Philosophical sermons never save anybody. Metaphysical sermons never save anybody. But the minister comes some Sabbath to his pulpit worn out with engagements and the jangling of a frenzied doorbell. He has only a a text and two or three ideas, but he says: "O Lord, help me. Here are a good many people I may never meet again. I have not much to say. Speak Thou through my poor lips." And before the service is done there are tearful eyes and a solemnity like the judgment.

The great French orator, when the dead King lay before him, looked up and cried, "God only is great!" and the triumph of his eloquence has been told by the historians. But I have not heard that one soul was saved by the oratorical flourish. Worldly critics may think that the early preaching of Thomas Chalmers was a masterpiece. But Thomas Chalmers says he never began to preach until he came out of the sickroom, white and emaciated, and told men the simple story of Jesus. In the great day of eternity it will be found that the most souls have been brought to Christ not by the Bossuets and Massillons and Bourdaloues, but by humble men, who, in the strength of God and believing in the eternal spirit, invited men to Jesus.

There were wise salves, there were excellent ointments, I suppose, in the time of Christ for blind and inflamed eyes. But Jesus turned His back upon them and put the tip of His finger to His tongue, and with the spittle that adhered to the finger He anointed the eyes of the blind man, and daylight poured into his blinded soul. So it is now that the spirit of God takes that humble prayer meeting talk, which seems to be the very saliva of Christian influence, and anoints the eyes of the blind and pours the sunlight of pardon and peace upon the soul.

Oh, my friend, I wish we could feel it more and more that if any good is done it is by the power of God's omnipotent spirit. I do not know what hymn may bring you to Jesus. I do not know what words of the Scripture lesson I read may save your soul. Perhaps the spirit of God may hurl the very text into your heart, "Come, for all things are now ready."

Again, the church is ready. O man, if I could take the curtain off these Christian hearts, I could show you a great many anxieties for your redemption. You think that old man is asleep because his head is down and his eyes are shut. No; he is praying for your redemption and hoping that the words spoken may strike your heart. Do you know the air is full of prayer? Do you know that prayer is going up from Fulton street prayer meeting and from Friday evening prayer meeting, and going up every hour of the day for the redemption of the people? And if you should just start toward the door of the Christian church, how quickly it would fly open! Hundreds of people would say: "Give that man room at the sacrament. Bring the silver bowl for his baptism. Give him the right hand of Christian fellowship. Bring him into all Christian associations."

Oh, you wanderer on the cold mountains, come into the warm sheepfold. I let down the bars and bid you come in. With the shepherd's crook I point you the way. Hundreds of Christian hands beckon you into the church of God. A great many people do not like the church, and say it is a great mass of hypocrites, but it is a glorious church with all its imperfections. Christ bought it, and hoisted the pillars, and swung its gates, and lifted its arches, and curtained it with upholstery crimson with crucifixion carnage. Come into it.

We are a garden walled around,
Chosen and made peculiar ground,
A little spot inclosed by grace
Out of the world's wild wilderness.

Again, the angels of God are ready. A great many Christians think that the talk about angels is fanciful. You say it is a very good subject for theological students who have just begun to sermonize, but for elder men it is improper. There is no more proof in that Bible that there is a God than there are angels. Why, do not they swarm about Jacob's ladder? Are we not told that they conducted Lazarus upward; that they stand before the throne, their faces covered up with their wings, while they cry, "Holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty?" Did not David see thousands and thousands? Did not one angel slay 185,000 men in Sennacherib's army? And shall they not be the chief harvesters at the judgment?

There is a line of loving, holy, mighty angels reaching to heaven. I suppose they reach from here to the very gate, and when an audience is assembled for Christian worship the air is full of them. If each one of you has a guardian angel, how many celestials there are here! They crowd the place, they hover, they flit about, they rejoice. Look, that spirit is just come from the throne! A moment ago it stood before Christ and heard the doxology of the glorified. Look! Bright, immortal, what news from the golden city! Speak, spirit blest! The response comes melting on the air, "Come, for all things are now ready!"

Angels ready to bear the tidings, angels ready to drop the benediction, angels ready to kindle the joy. They have stood in glory—they know all about it. They have felt the joy that is felt where there are no tears and no graves; immortal health, but no invalidism; songs, but no groans; wedding bells, but no funeral torches; eyes that never weep, hands that never blister, heads that never faint, hearts that never break, friendships that are never weakened.

Ready, all of them! Ready, thrones, principalities and powers! Ready, seraphim and cherubim! Ready, Michael the Archangel!

Again, your kindred in glory are all ready for your coming. I pronounce modern spiritualism a fraud and a sham. If John Milton and George Whitefield have no better business than to crawl under a table and rattle the leaves, they had better stay at home in glory. While I believe that modern spiritualism is bad because of its mental and domestic ravages, common sense, enlightened by the word of God, teaches us that our friends in glory sympathize with our redemption.

The Bible says plainly there is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth, and if angels rejoice and know of it shall not our friends standing among them know it? Some of these spirits in glory toiled for your redemption. When they came to die, their chief grief was that you were not a Christian. They said, "Meet me in heaven," and put their hands out from the cover and said, "Goodby." Now, suppose you should cross over from a sinful life to a holy life. Suppose you should be born into the kingdom. Suppose you should now say: "Farewell, O deceitful world! Get thee gone, my sin! Fie upon all the follies! O Christ, help me or I perish! I take my promise. I believe Thy word. I enter Thy service."

Suppose you should say and do this? Why, the angel sent to you would shout upward, "He is coming!" and the angel poising higher in the air would shout it upward, "He is coming!" and it would run all up the line of light from wing to wing and from trumpet to trumpet until it reached the gate, and then it would flash to "the house of many mansions," and it would find out your kindred there, and before your tears of repetenance had been wiped from the cheek and before you had finished your first prayer your kindred in glory would know of it, and another heaven would be added to their joy, and they would cry: "My prayers are answered; another loved one saved. Give me a harp with which to strike the joy. Saved! Saved! Saved!"

If I have shown you that "all things are ready," that Christ is ready, that the Holy Spirit is ready, that the church is ready, that the angels in glory are ready, that your glorified hundred are ready, then with all the concentrated emphasis of my soul I ask you if you are ready? You see my subject throws the whole responsibility upon yourself. If you do not get into the King's banquet it is because you do not accept the invitation. You have the most importunate invitation. Two arms stretched down from the cross soaked in blood from elbow to finger tip, two lips quivering in mortal anguish, two eyes beaming with infinite love, saying, "Come, come, for all things are now ready."

I told you that when the Queen came to Kenilworth Castle they stopped all the clocks, that the finger of time might be pointed to that happy moment of her arrival. Oh, if the King would come to the castle of your soul, you might well afford to stop all the clocks, that the hands might forever point to this moment as the one most bright, most blessed, most tremendous. Now, I wish I could go around from circle to circle and invite every one of you, according to the invitation of my text, saying, "Come!"

I would like to take every one of you by the hand and say. "Come!" Old man, who has been wandering sixty or seventy years, thy sun has almost gone down. Through the dust of the evening stretch out your withered hand to Christ. He will not cast thee off, old man. Oh, that one tear of repentance might trickle down thy wrinkled cheek! After Christ has fed thee all thy life long, do you not think you can afford to speak one word in His praise?

Come, those of you who are farthest away from God. Drunkard, Christ can put out the fire of thy thirst. He can break that shackle. He can restore thy blasted home. Go to Jesus, libertine! Christ saw thee where thou wert last night. He knows of thy sin. Yet if thou wilt bring thy polluted soul to Him this moment He will throw over it the mantle of His pardon and love. Mercy for thee, oh, thou chief of sinners! Harlot, thy feet foul with hell and thy laughter the horror of the street! Oh, Mary Magdalene, look to Jesus! Mercy for thee, poor lost waif of the street! Self-righteous man, thou must be born again, or thou canst not see the kingdom of God!

Do you think you can get into the feast with those rags? Why, the King's servant would tear them off and leave you naked at the gate. You must be born again. The day is far spent. The cliffs begin to slide their long shadows across the plain. Do you know the feast has already begun—the feast to which you were invited—and the King sits with His hand on the door of the banqueting room, and He begins to swing it shut? It is half way shut. It is three-fourths shut. It is only just ajar. Soon it will be shut.

"Come, for all things are now ready." Have I missed one man? Who has not felt himself called this hour? Then I call him now. This is the hour of thy redemption.

While God invites, how blest the day;
How sweet the gospel's charming sound!
Come, sinner, haste, oh, haste away,
While yet a pardoning God is found.

Gold Production of the World.

A production of gold throughout the world, amounting to nearly $150,000,000, is the latest estimate of the United States Treasury officials for the calendar year 1893. This is $5,000,000 more than the estimate made last November, which attracted so much attention in England and on the continent, and is very nearly the largest production for any single year in the history of the world. The great increase is in the Witwatersrendt region of South Africa, which has advanced by leaps and bounds from a production of less than $15,000,000 in 1891 to $25,000,000 in 1892, and $31,000,000 for 1893. Mr. Preston, the acting director of the mint, has requested a special report through American consular representatives in Africa on this remarkable output.

The United States will show an increase of nearly $2,000,000 according to best figures which have yet been received, advancing the product for the year from $33,000,000 to $35,000,000. Several of the large States have not yet been heard from as to the exact details of production, but the deposits at the refineries have been much greater than last year and justify the estimate of an increased production. Colorado reports an increase of 90,000 ounces, or about $1,800,000; Montana shows a gain of 11,000 ounces, or $220,000; Arizona shows a gain of $60,000, and New Mexico of $50,000. These gains are partially offset by the loss of 19,000 ounces, or about $380,000 in Nevada, but will be increased by the returns from California, Oregon and Washington, which have not yet come in.

Oriental Wedding in Illinois.

Miss Jennie George and Salini Tonnoos Salibi, both Syrians, were married the other day in Cairo, Ill., according to the custom of their country. Several athletes and dancing girls from the Midway Plaisance were secured for the bridegroom's amusement, and for three days they gyrated and danced before him, while the bride, heavily veiled, fasted in seclusion. After the marriage ceremony the entire party paraded the streets, headed by a brass band and two athletes.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

NO DAIRY BELT.

There is no "dairy belt" in this country. Just as good butter and cheese can be made in one state as another. Some of the finest dairies in the country are to be found in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, while the West is famous for taking first prizes at interstate fairs. What is needed is plenty of good water for cows and washing dairy utensils. It is a real calmity to run short of water in the dairy, and no one should start without a never failing supply. Then again it must be conveniently located. Waste no time of man or beast in going after water, make the water come to you. Lead it through pipes in barn and dairy house. Do as little pumping as possible either by hand or power. It is a back-breaking and weary business, and in hot days in summer, cows drink a fearful amount of water. Lead the water from a point on the farm high enough to deliver it up to the knees of the cows as they stand in the stable.—[Home and Farm.

THE BITE OF A HOG.

It is a serious thing to be bitten by any domestic animal, and the danger is probably greater when bitten by a hog than by any other. This is not because there is an active poisonous gland with hollow tooth through which the poison is pressed. That is the way a rattlesnake bites or rather stings. The danger from the bite of a hog may be as great as from a rattlesnake, but there is danger from blood poisoning caused by carrying on the tushes of the hog some poisonous saliva with which its mouth is filled. We call this saliva poisonous because the hog is an indiscriminate feeder, and not careful about getting particles of dirt or even of excrement of other animals with its food. It is poisonous just as are the scratches from finger nails, which always leave an inflamed sore, hard to be healed in proportion to the abrasion of the skin. This is because with each scratch of the nail, some of the dirt that always gathers under it is brought into contact with the blood. A cut with a clean knife heals more quickly, especially if treated at once with some antiseptic and the air carefully excluded.—[Chicago Times.

FATTENING THE CHICKENS.

The old hens, if they have been well cared for, need no special preparation for killing; but the chickens, and especially the cockerels, may need a little extra feeding. The following plan we have seen followed with excellent results: A lady whom we know, and whose chickens had a reputation for being fat, used to shut fifteen or twenty cockerels in a house made with a tight roof and tight back, the ends and sides being upright laths, nailed to a simple frame and placed about two inches apart. The house might be eight by ten feet on the ground. It was moderately dark, and yet not very dark, as the light came in from numerous slits between the laths on three sides. The furniture of this house consisted of a roost, a feeding trough and a drinking vessel. The cockerels had all the water they wished to drink and all the sound yellow flint corn they cared to eat. Corn and water for breakfast, water and corn for dinner and corn and water for supper made their rations. And yet cockerels, lean when they went into the house, were fat when they came out at the end of two or three weeks. A still better method of feeding is to give the chickens a warm diet of corn meal mixed with scalding water and allowed to cook through.—[American Agriculturist.

WEEDS.

It is a common remark of tourists from England and Europe when travelling through our farming country, that we raise too many weeds. This reproach is doubtless true, and is due partly to the high price of labor in this country, which makes it impossible to profitably adopt hand methods of killing weeds which are used abroad; but we must admit that it is partly due also to a careless neglect of means that are within our reach, and which should not be neglected. Chief among these means is the carelessness of most farmers about the seeds of weeds. It is customary to plough under any weeds that remain on the land after harvesting a crop, and this is the very best way to preserve and plant the seeds of many varieties of weeds.

On garden land, where we can afford to spend some time, the weeds should be cut up with a hoe and carted off and burned, or piled up for a two years' process of composting to destroy the seeds; some weeds can be mowed and carted off so as to carry the seeds with them, but other varieties, especially purslane and chickweed, grow too near the ground to be cleaned up in this way; the hoe is the only tool that will do it.

On farm lands, where it will not pay to take so much pains, the best way to get rid of weeds before ploughing is to pasture the land with sheep, and then seed heavily with rye and clover, which will usually choke out the weeds pretty well.

To the rich man who farms for the fun of the thing, weeds are a reproach and a nuisance; to the poor man they are robbers which are yearly stealing the substance of his farm and robbing his family of their heritage. Both should use their best wits to be rid of them.—[Massachusetts Ploughman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Never neglect a small matter like salting the cows.

Live queen bees are shipped from this country to Japan.

A dirt floor is best for young pigs. There is less cause for dampness.

For health of poultry feed plenty of oats, for fat feed plenty of corn.

Fowls like mustard seed occasionally; cook chopped onions in winter.

The full-grown goose should average a pound of feathers during the season.

Oyster shells, being rich in lime, may profitably be crushed and fed to laying hens.

Don't keep a colt tied up in a stall without suitable exercise. It is likely to spoil it.

It is said that one bushel of wheat will do as much for the poultry as a bushel and a quarter of corn.

Anything like roots, cabbage, peas, sweet corn, and bran is suitable for feeding the cows when the pasture is short.

Do not be tempted into thinking there is much profit from fall chickens. This is a delusion and a snare for the ordinary poultry grower.

Where there is no artificial warmth, the animals have to furnish their own heat, and it must be done from the food which they consume.

When the calves are raised by hand they are less trouble, all things considered, if they are dropped in the fall rather than in the spring.

Make the barn as tight as boards and shingles and clapboards will make it, and see that it is made tight underneath so that the cold will not drive in there.

Professor Henry shows by experiment that it cost $2.61 to produce 100 pounds of gain with lambs and $2.03 to produce the same gain with pigs of about the same age.

The flavor of eggs will depend largely on the kind of food given the fowls. Hens fed on sour milk and decaying matter will produce eggs whose flavor is far from satisfactory.

The bull should be made to do much more toward earning his living than he does. How? is the problem. He is not always governable in a team. Making him work a tread mill to saw wood, churn milk, etc., has been suggested.

Animals must be kept growing from the time they are born until they are led to the slaughtering house. But there is a difference between glowing and growing fat. All of the young animals should be growing rapidly, but growing size, bulk, strength, bone and sinew, and not in fat.

To protect cattle from troublesome fleas, a sponge dipped in the kerosene emulsion may be rubbed over the skin. A little creosote added to the emulsion, so as to give it a smoky odor, will help to make it more effective. For the large lice, the same proportion of linseed oil as of kerosene added to the emulsion will be an improvement. This is the best application for the horn fly, as well as all other insect vermin.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Michael Hiney was laid up last week with rheumatism.

Some of our young people enjoyed the skating on the river last week.

The protracted meeting is continuing in the M. E. church with good results.

H. H. Hain, of Duncannon, Pa., visited his brother. Prof. G. C. Hain, in this place on Sunday last.

We have experienced during the past week some snow and real winter weather. Judging the weather from the temperature of the past two or three weeks one would think sometimes he was in a tropical climate.

W. L. White's wagon-making shop caught fire on Wednesday evening last, presumably from a spark from the stove, and by the prompt response to the alarm given by some boys who discovered the fire, it was put out after a hole about a yard square had been burned in the floor.

The primary elections for borough nominations were held in the school house by both parties on Friday evening last. The republican nominations are: Burgess, H. S. Smelker; judge of election, Wm. Jamison; inspector, W. W. Winskey; school directors, H. W. Maxwell, G. C. Eorst; council, 2 yrs., Cyrus Copenhaver, T. A. Appleby; 3 yrs., G. W. Smith, J. M. Shaver; tax collector, Jno. C. Davis; auditor, N. O. B. Shaver; high constable, Jno. S. Shaver. The democratic nominees are: Burgess, E. Clark Fields; inspector, *Wm. Warfield*; school directors. R. Sechler, T. H. Adams; council, 2 yrs., R. *W.* Ripple, Jno. Himes; 3 yrs., H. H. Fields, J. Bruce Davis; collector, J. E. Fields; auditor, R. M. Longacre; high constable, Wm. Bolinger.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Sue Posten is on a visit to Huntingdon.

Mrs. A. W. Wright spent last week in Mapleton.

Mrs. M. R. Brenneman is visiting friends in Altoona.

Miss Maud Wright is over the grippe and improving otherwise.

George Posten, of Smith valley, visited friends in the valley Sunday.

Miss Allie Greenland visited friends at Calvin last week and took in the spelling bee.

I am informed by a church official that Harmony chapel will not be reopened on the 4th as has been reported.

Some 10 or 12 years ago the Methodist folks that worship at Calvin concluded that they needed a better and more comfortable house for worship and they set to work and built a very neat brick edifice, one of which we all felt proud of as it was considered a credit to the valley. An intelligent gentleman of extensive travel in our own state and many others remarked to the writer that it was one of the nicest country churches in Central Pennsylvania. John W. Chilcoat was the only person that thought there ought to be a bell on it. People ridiculed the idea of a bell on a church. Since that time Calvin has improved considerably. Two new stores have been started and still continue. Two blacksmith shops have been built. A P. O. S. of A. hall has been built and many other improvements. Now the brethren see that John was right and all the others were wrong and they propose to attach a tower to the church upwards of sixty feet high and put a bell in it. We feel to congratulate the brethren in their enterprising spirit, but would think it a great pity if the church were to be damaged by wind storm, which might happen if the building were not built sufficiently strong to stand such an additional strain, as it stands in a very bleak place.

CASSVILLE.

A protracted meeting was commenced at Bowman's chapel on Sunday evening by Rev. Shoemaker.

On Saturday afternoon the members of the G. A. R. were out in full force at their regular meeting.

Recent visitors to Cassville are: Eli Keith and wife, of Eagle Foundry, C. W. Miller, of California, Brinton Hamilton, of Saxton.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Silknitter, of Altoona, was buried here on Sunday afternoon, in care of Charles Steel, father of Mrs. Silknitter.

The topic in the Epworth League on Sunday evening was "Ruth." This society had the pleasure of votiug in seven new members at its last business meeting.

Rev. Stine preached an able and eloquent sermon on Sunday morning. Subject, "The Glory of God, as shown in the nineteenth Psalm," followed by an impressive communion service.

The *Inquirer* agent says he could not supply the demand for papers containing the account of the great prize fight. Rev. Anna Slew says men want about two inches of religion and six columns of prize fight in their newspapers.

BEAVERTOWN.

Chas. Miller, of California, is visiting friends in the valley.

Mrs. Isaac McNeal, of Tyrone, is the guest of Martin McNeal.

Samuel Tobin and wife, of Chicago, are the guests of Samuel Taylor.

Samuel Hyle celebrated his 69th birthday last Tuesday. The event was duly observed. His birthday was not passed unnoticed by the band.

About forty persons met at the home of Jas. Stapleton last Friday to celebrate the 24th birthday of his son, Solmon. It was a pleasant occasion and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The band was not unmindful of their own, but rendered quite a number selections of music in honor of Solomon.

The protracted meeting at the Bethel closed on Friday night. The result was six conversions. Elder Blough, of Highland, Dauphin county, was present one week during the meeting, and rendered very acceptable service. Elder Blough is full of life and music and the songs he sang will not soon be forgotten.

ROBERTSDALE.

Mines are working two and three days per week.

L. H. Rauch made a business trip to Orbisonia last Tuesday.

Harry Black has taken up housekeeping and moved in the house vacated by Jas. Barnwell.

Miss Maude Bollinger returned home from Coaldale on Wednesday of last week, where she was visiting friends and relatives.

John Brett shipped his household goods to Bennington, Pa., last Friday where he is working in the mines. His family will follow in a few days.

We are told that a new time table will go into effect on the E. B. T. R. R. on the 1st of Feb. If this be true the men will only make 90 miles per day. Under the present schedule they make 120 miles.

While Geo. Figart was leading his horse to water a few days ago the animal became incontrolable and kicked at Mr. Figart, striking him on the right arm, causing a compound fracture. He is under Dr. Johnson's careful treatment and is doing well at this writing.

The funeral of James Brett who died from injuries received by an explosion of powder in the mines, was held on Thursday forenoon. Interment took place at Dudley. Mr. Brett was an industrious young man of an amiable disposition and his many friends were sorry to hear of his untimely end.

There are a number of boys loitering around the store and station, day after day, who should be filling a vacant seat in the school room instead of idling away the best part of their lives in fits of mischief and naughtiness. There is no plausible excuse why these boys should not be at school every day, and under our present public school system, with free text books and free stationery, there is no reasonable excuse for the parent to offer why his boy should not be sent to school. These boys, it seems, are let to follow their own inclination without being subject to any home restraint in this direction. The school directors should manifest a greater interest in this matter and endeavor to use their influence with the parent in behalf of the interests of such boys. Parent, consider your responsibility and the duty you owe your child in seeing that he secures a good education, which will make them useful men and good citizens.

A Great Literary Sensation. Mr. Hall Cain's New Novel, "The Manxman."

In the New York *Ledger* of February 16th, the Washington's Birthday number, will be commenced this great novel, Mr. Hall Caine's masterpiece, entitled "The Manxman." The inhabitants of the Isle of Man, a little island off the coast of Scotland, devoted to fishing and agriculture, are known as Manxmen, a sturdy race, full of native pride, traditional prejudice, sincere, humane and of genuine manliness. This has always been a favorite field of the author. His great novel, "The Deemster," portrays these people. Hall Caine's deep feeling finds an appropriate outlet in these strong, hearty, incorruptible character,s their lives full of peril and suffering and labor. Mr. Caine has always delighted in romantic adventure; his characters are always alive and at work, doing something. His philosophy of novel writing is contained in some words lately addressed by him to an American friend: "Let American authors give us that simple humanity, and it will be quite gross enough and quite palpable enough to our assurance of reality. Let them tell us of the men who make the romance of American life, and we shall not complain that they belong to shadow land." When asked in what way the future of American literature and drama will lie, he answered: "In the way of all English literature, all English science, all English art, all English thought, all English life—*the way of romance.* No fable was ever so romantic as the history of America." This is the temper of Mr. Hall Caine, and such is the author of our new *Ledger* story, "The Manxman." No reader of novels can afford to miss it. It is the greatest story of our day. It seizes hold of the heart with a grip that is not relaxed until the whole great tragedy is worked out and the fate of the men and women written down. In reading this story the great lesson is constantly impressed upon the mind that circumstances are quite as powerful in life as character, and that opportunity missed is equivalent to no opportunity offered. Such a great novel, so full of deep lessons of life, will create a wide interest in the *Ledger* among all intelligent readers, during the coming year.

Following is the report of Saltillo school No. 2 for the fourth month, ending January 22, 1894:

C. M. Rosenberry, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Whole Attendance	17	15	32
Ave. "	14	12	26
Per cent. of "	88	81	85

The following pupils were present every day during the month: *Jesse Fleming, *Laura Barcus, *William Anderson, *Ray Barcus, Lillie Abbott, *Raymond Greene, *Charles Uttley, Carrie Cornelius, Jesse Parks, *Otes Fleming, Agnes Smyers. Those, whose names are marked with a * were present every day during the term to date.

We also give the number of words spelled and number missed by the pupils of the A class during term of three months:

	Spelled.	Missed.
Ray Barcus,	1530	143
W. S. Anderson,	1530	23
Jessie Parks,	1530	277
Charles Uttley	1530	53
Raymond Greene,	1500	154
Thomas Grove,	1290	99
Esco Giffin,	900	100
Otes Fleming,	1530	157
Ella Grove,	1240	17
Lilian Kough,	900	9
Ella Kough,	720	15
Jessie Fleming,	1530	53
Laura Barcus,	1530	47
Vasa Giffin,	1170	53
Orlena Henderson,	1230	91

Visitors during term to date: Messrs. C. Greene, K. L. Greene, R. S. Giffin, Rev. J. L. Plush, F. L. Rosenberry, H. Hudson, G. Cohill, H. Willett, W. Falkender, T. Corbin, S. Summers, E. Cornelius, Misses Postlethwaite, Coulter, and Madden, Misses Maggie and Lydia Jamison, Mrs. Greene.

All persons interested in education are cordially invited to visit us and thus encourage teacher and pupils.

C. M. ROSENBERRY, Teacher.

The Sun.

The first of American newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever!

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CHRISTMAS

X——X——X

is over but this does not do away with the necessity of buying household necessities We had a good trade in holiday goods and now we are turning our attention to these necessities. Examine our stock.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, - PA.

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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

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Huntingdon, - Pa.

Go To CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., January 31, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—There is a case of small pox at Tyrone Forges.

—F. D. Heeter and son, of Tyrone, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Isaac S. Smith, of Manhattan, Kansas, has our thanks for copies of Kansas papers.

—W. H. Wilson, of Spruce Creek, spent a couple days of last week among Mapleton friends.

—George *W*akefield who has been living in Fulton county for several months past returned home a few days ago.

—Benj. R. Hatfield and wife, of Porter township, spent a day of last week with Samuel Hatfield and wife in Mapleton.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—George W. Taylor and Joseph A. Parks have been granted letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Parks, late deceased of Cass township.

—The stave mill of the Duncannon Iron company was totally consumed by fire last Friday. The fire was of incendiary origin. The loss is covered by insurance.

—A patriotic entertainment will be given at Saltillo Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, consisting of dramatic scenes in the history of our country. Such entertainments cannot be otherwise than instructive and we hope those having the affair in charge will receive the patronage their efforts merit.

—The revival in the M. E. church which has been in progress for the past four weeks is increasing rather than diminishing in interest. Services for next Sabbath: Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.; general class and praise service, 10.30 A. M.; junior league, 3.30 P. M., senior league, 6 P. M.; revival services, 7 P. M.

—Jay, son of John McMullen, of this place. died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning of acute pneumonia. He had been sick but little over a week but in that time suffered considerably. He was aged 3 years and 2 days. The remains will be interred in the old cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock. We extend sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—H. H. Castine, a middle division brakeman, was instantly killed by being run over by engine No. 1367 at Mifflin, Friday. *W*hen the accident occurred he was standing on the tank of the engine and slipped off, the engine passing over him. The remains of the deceased, who was 19 years of age, were taken to his parents' home in McVeytown, the funeral taking place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

—Yesterday morning the draw head of the rear end of the smoking car attached to Atlantic express pulled out at the feeder at Jackstown water station, and, falling upon the track, derailed the front end of the next coach (Pennsylvania red line, No. 934). No one was hurt, and, excepting to the one set of trucks, no damage was done. Very few of the passengers were aware that anything serious was wrong.

—Nearly every daily newspaper you pick up these days offers a World's Fair art portfolio upon the presentation of a certain number of coupons clipped from that paper and ten cents in cash. John *W*anamaker offers these same portfolios at five cents for the first number and seven and eight cents for each of the other numbers. This makes the papers angry at John and the result is they are airing their opinions of him and giving him lots of free advertising—just what he wants.

—A number of citizens assembled at the lock-up last Saturday evening and placed in nomination a ticket to be known as Democratic, to be voted for at the approaching election. The nominees are as follows: T. M. Logan, burgess; George W. Morgan, judge; John E. Montgomery, inspector; A. W. Swope, justice of the peace; Samuel Hatfield and S. B. Neice, councilmen; L. D. Himes and R. N. McCarl, school directors; Joseph P. Wilson, collector; George M. Spanogle, auditor; John D. McDonald, high constable.

—A Duncannon dispatch dated last Friday says: "To-day about 10 A. M. the boiler at Furnace No. 6 in the rolling mill of the Duncannon Iron company burst, almost killing a half dozen men. Louis Sommers and his son, Harry, are the most seriously injured, although Amos High was badly hurt. The elder Sommers was thrown a distance of forty feet into Sherman's creek. The injuries of Mr. Somers and son may prove fatal. It is a sad blow for the employes of the mill as it had just started after a three weeks' lay-off and will now be compelled to discontinue work for the present."

—Luther Pfahler, a middle division brakeman, met with a distressing accident about 3.30 o'clock last Thursday morning, a short distance above town. Pfahler had attended to a hot box, and with a bucket and lantern in his hands attempted to get on the front end of the cabin of his train when he was thrown under the wheels. Both legs were horribly mangled below the knees and after the unfortunate man had been removed to Huntingdon the injured members were both amputated between the knee and ankle by Dr. Brumbaugh, after which he was taken to the Altoona hospital for further treatment. The unfortunate man's home is at Port Royal.

—The following which we glean from the Williamsport District correspondence of the *Pennsylvania Methodist*, is rather complimentary to Rev. S. D. Wilson, a Mapleton boy: "News reaches your correspondent from Austin charge, concerning the meeting at Costello, which in some respects surpasses the marvelous meeting held in Austin a few weeks ago. The meeting at Costello lasted just seventeen nights, and there were eighty-four conversions. Almost all the Protestant families came, as families, to the altar. The greater number consisted of men and women, among them a leading man in the tannery, also store keepers and business men. Sunday evening, January 14th, the pastor, Rev. S. D. Wilson, lifted the missionary collection at Costello and received $52.00 instead of $13.71 paid last year. The ladies papered the church and added new chandeliers recently. Christmas morning a six o'clock prayer meeting was held at Austin with sixty-four present. The pastor and his wife got about $25.00 worth of presents."

Local Institute.

Following is the programme of local institute to be held at Mapleton, February 17, 1894:

"The Teacher as a Moral Factor"—J. O. Smith, I. N. Swope, Miss Wilson, H. J. Wickey.

"Primary Geography"—M. B. Wright, J. H. Tate, W. M. Benson.

"Supplementary Work"—W. A. Stitt, L. R. Smith, Miss Lottie Spiese, Ezra Lehman.

"What Incentives should a Teacher Use to Induce Pupils to attend School"—A. G. Thompson, S. L. Glasgow, G. C. Hain, J. B. Boring.

"How shall We Interest Small Pupils in History"—T. W. Smith, B. P. Steele, Miss Flora Himes, Allison Wible.

DEBATE.

Question: "Resolved, That any teacher who leaves the profession on account of low salary, deserves censure." Affirmative, A. P. Silverthorn, M. W. Garrett. Negative, J. G. Zerby, H. J. Wickey.

Professors Brumbaugh, Sailor, Myers, Rudy and others are expected to be present to participate in the various discussions. All friends of edueation are invited to come prepared to take part in the exercises.

H. W. PYLES,
J. G. DELL,
G. W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa. says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Reopening Postponed.

The Harmony chapel in Trough Creek valley which was to have been reopened Sunday, February 4th, will not be reopened until Sunday, February 18th, at which time the evangelist, Rev. W. Gladden, will be present and will preach at the morning and evening services.

REV. W. BURROW, Pastor.

Concerning Burgesses.

Following is the text of the law relating to Burgesses passed at the last session of the legislature.

SEC. 1. The qualified voters of every borough in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall, on the third Tuesday of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and triennial thereafter, vote for and elect a properly qualified person for Chief Burgess in each of said boroughs, who will serve for the term of three years and shall be ineligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 2. Such Chief Burgess shall not hold any other borough office or appointment during the term for which he is elected, nor be a number of nor preside at the meetings of the Town Council of said borough. But said meetings shall be presidad over by a president of Council to be at the annual organization thereof elected by such Council from among their number, and in the absence of such president shall be presided over by a president pro tem.

SEC. 3. Every ordinance and resolution which shall be passed by said Council shall be presented to the Chief Burgess of said borough; if he approve he shall sign it, but it he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to said Council at the next regular meeting when said objections shall be entered at large on the minute book and said Council shall proceed to a reconaideration of such ordinance or resolution. If after such consideration two-thirds of all the members elected to said Council shall vote to pass such ordinance or resolution, it shall become and be of as full force and effect as if said Chief Burgess had signed it, but in such cases the votes of the members of Council shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the minutes of said Council: Provided, That when the number of Councilmen is less than nine a majority of Council and one vote more shall be required to pass an ordinance over the veto. If such ordinance or resolution shall not be returned by the Chief Burgess at the next regular meeting of said Council after the same shall have been presented to him, the same shall likewise become and be in as full force and effect as if he had sign edit: Provided, That before any ordinance shall come into force and effect as aforesaid the same shall be recorded in the borough ordinance book with the certificate of the secretary and be advertised as heretofore required by law.

SEC. 4. That from and after the passage of this act the office of assistant burgess in all the boroughs of this Commonwealth shall be and the same is hereby abolished.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

MILL CREEK.

David Simpson ishoused with grip.

Fred Bradley, a Mifflin county teacher, attended institute here last Saturday.

W. D. Colobine, who has been on the sick list for some time past, is able for duty again.

Miss Edith Musser, of Kishacoquillas valley, spent part of last week with friends in this section.

The Rupert family, whose illness we have mentioned in these columns before, is better at present writing. They are being kindly cared for by the Dunkards of Huntingdon, who never let their members want for the necessaries of life when affliction and sickness overtake them.

The local institute held here last Saturday was quite a success. True, there were not so many present as at other institutes held here, but the interest manifested by those who were present made up for the deficiency in number. The entertainment given on Friday evening by the schools was very good and enjoyed by the crowded house, especially the parts played by little Mattie O'Connor and Harry Thompson.

Local Institute.

Following is a report of the local institute held at Mill Creek, Jan. 27, 1894:

Institute was called to order at 10 A. M. Devotional exercises were conducted by Prof. Myers, of Normal College.

Election of officers followed: E. U. Hamilton, chairman; J. O. Smith, vice chairman, and Miss Flora Himes, secretary.

The programme was then taken up. The first topic discussed was "Discipline," by Prof. Benson. He holds that without good discipline in the school room little or nothing can be occomplished, and that the teacher who does not have discipline had better step out and lock the doors. J. B. Boring, second speaker on the subject, made a highly interesting speech, He believes that true discipline begins in the home and that children coming from such homes will cause very little, if any trouble, in the school room. Mr. Kyper followed by saying that the true teacher should enter into his work with his whole heart. Question was then open for general discussion, Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, of Normal College, responded and gave some excellent counsel. He thinks the teacher should be perfectly calm in disciplining and that punishment should be inflicted only after careful consideration. Mr. Parsons followed and said the one great aim of the teacher should be to prevent trouble from arising.

Music, "Sun of My Soul."

"What benefit do our country schools receive from our normal schools," was discussed by Prof. J. A. Myers, He believes that our normal schools are doing a grand work, yet all normal graduates do not make successful teachers; that many teachers having a common school education are more successful because they are better adopted to common, or country school work. Mr. Hamilton spoke briefly on the subject. He said the normal school is a benefit to the teacher and the teacher a benefit to the schools.

Adjourned till 1.30 P. M.

Afternoon session called to order at 1.45. "School Room Attractions" was discussed by E. Guy Rex in a masterly manner. General discussion followed by J. G. Dell, Supt. Rudy, Prof. Pyles, Wesley Wright, a director, Jas. Corbin, an aged and retired teacher, and lastly I. N. Swope, who favored the audience with a description of his "ideal" school room. It was a humorous description and enjoyed by all.

Musie, "Gypsy's Life."

Next was a speech by little Harry Thompson, of the primary school.

Dr. Simpson then gave a short lecture on physiology and hygiene.

Duet, "The King in His Beauty."

I. N. Swope did justice to the next topic, "What is the Future of our Children?" He says the teachers of the primary schools hold the destiny of our children in their hands and that the character of the teacher should be considered before education.

"Pupils, Parents and Teacher" was discussed by J. G. Dell, who holds that all must co-operate heartily in order to make school room work a success.

Miss Grace Harper then read an interesting paper.

Supt. Rudy told us next "What our schools need most." The first and most important need is better teachers, and that teachers must work up a higher standard of education.

J. O. Smith made an inteaesting speech on "Interest of the Children," which he not only preaches but practices in his school work.

Music, "Stand Up for Jesus."

Resolved, That the teachers extend thanks to the trustees of the Baptist church for the use of their church. SEC'Y.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 27th.

Population, 445.

Last consecutive number, 1358.

Cameron county sent us an inmate on Thursday.

There are one hundred hogs on the Reformatory farm.

Two inmates were received from Mercer county on Tuesday.

Twenty-three vifitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Nos. 917, 964 and 966 received their final discharges on Wednesday.

Six head of cattle and one hog were added to the Reformatory farm this week.

The brickmakers are burning a kiln of brick that contains one hundred and forty thousand.

Sheriff Buser brought four inmates from Dauphin county to the Reformatory on Thursday.

Steward Lang was in the rural districts on Saturday last on business relative to the Reformatory.

The class in painting are improving the interior of the general office by a coat of paint and whitewash.

The carpenters have placed gates around the small elevator in the brush factory, as a precaution against accidents.

A beef was killed in the Reformatory abbatoir on Tuesday that weighed, when dressed, six hundred and eighty pounds.

The shirt factory shipped two hundred and twenty-eight dozen sbirts this week and received orders for two hundred dozen.

The class in blacksmithing have completed the iron gratings for the rear of the kitchen department and the same have been placed in position.

The pipes at the main entrance which were placed in position some time since, for temporary use of conveying steam to the pump at the river, have been removed, owing to the completion of the additional water supply.

The following goods were received in the clothiug department during the week: Twenty-five spools of thread (each spool containing twelve thousand yards), fourteen dozen neckties and three thousand and fifty yards of shirting.

A book-keeping class was organized on Saturday evening last with sixty members. The class will meet regularly every Saturday evening and two hours will be devoted to the study of same. The class will use Bryant & Stratton's system of book-keeping.

Steward Lang reports the following supplies received in the kitchen department during the present week: One barrel of sugar, one barrel of crackers, fifty pounds of coffee, one thousand and forty pounds of evaporated apples, eight quarts of cranberries, six cases of corn, one hundred and five pounds of prunes, one barrel of sweet potatoes and fifteen pounds of malt.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and to popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and preqent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Andrew Parks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Parks, late deceased of Cass township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle same at once, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH A. PARKS,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Jan.29-94.6t. Administrators.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and RED FLANNELS, also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock BOOTS AND SHOES and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know TIMES ARE DULL and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable PRODUCE in exchange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

HOLIDAY SLIPPERS.

I have the finest line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS ever brought to Huntingdon, and will sell them at prices that will astonish you.

Winter Footwear of every description.

SPECIAL ATTENTION!
I have arranged to do repair work promptly and satisfactorily. Boots and Shoes made to measurement.

Geo W. Yocum
Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

AGENT'S NOTICE.
Estate of Henry Pheasant, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of agency of the estate of Henry Pheasant, deceased, late of Union township, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

G. W. PHEASANT,
Calvin, Dec. 4, '93. Agent.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of our HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. **W. & T. SMITH CO.** The Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

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THE INCOME TAX BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS MADE PUBLIC BY THE COMMITTEE.

A Tax of Two Per Cent. on Incomes of Individuals, Corporations and Civil and Military Officials Exceeding $4000—Tax on Whisky $1 Per Gallon.

The Internal Revenue bill, including the income tax, was submitted to the full Ways and Means Committee and then made public.

The title is, "A bill to impose a tax on corporation and individual incomes, to increase the tax on distilled spirits, and for other purposes." The first section provides:

That from and after January 1, 1895, there shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and incomes of every person residing in the United States, or any citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived in each preceding calendar year, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived, over and above $4000, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and incomes from all property and of every business, trade or profession, carried on in the United States, by persons residing without the United States, and not citizens thereof. And the tax shall be assessed and paid upon the gains, profits and incomes for the year ending December 31 next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax.

The definition of profits is specified very broadly, so to cover all incomes from notes, bonds (other than United States bonds), real estate, sales of live stock, pork, sugar, wool and other productions, "except that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and Delegates to Congress, from which the tax has been deducted; and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to, and does, withhold the tax, and pays the same to the officer authorized to receive it." Provision is also made for deducting losses by fire, shipwreck and by trade depression, from the aggregate of profits.

Section 3 makes it the duty of all persons having an income of over $3500 to render a return. All guardians, trustees, etc., must make similar returns for their charges. The return is to be made to the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the District, who is specially charged with levying the tax. The return is to be verified by oath or affirmation. The bill further provides:

And in case any person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the deputy collector to make such list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or his books or accounts, or any other evidence, and to add fifty per centum as a penalty to the amount of the tax due on such list in all cases of willful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return; and in all cases of a false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered, to add 100 per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due. Appeal from the decision of the deputy collector is provided.

The tax is payable July 1 annually, and after that ten per cent. is immediately added on sums in arrears over ten days, and also one per cent. per month while the tax remains in arrears.

Section 5 includes non-residents owning property in the United States within the law's provisions.

Section 6 imposes a uniform tax of two per cent. on dividends of stockholders in insurance companies, banks, trust companies and other corporations and associations. The bill continues: "And said banks, trust companies, savings institutions and insurance companies and other companies and all other corporations shall pay the said tax, and are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made on account of any dividend or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid the said tax of two per centum." The corporation makes the return to the deputy collector, verified by the oath or affirmation of its officers. A corporation failing to make return is subject to a penalty of $1000, besides the increase in its taxes.

Section 8 provides for taxing dividends from railroad, canal, turnpikes, telephone, telegraph, electric light and gas companies, water companies and street railway companies.

Section 9 subjects to a two per cent. tax so much of any salaries, public or private, as exceeds $4000. Government disbursing officers and private paymasters, cashiers or employers are compelled to deduct the tax from salaries and pay it to the internal revenue collector. Stringent provision is made against disclosing to the public any detail of private business or of amount of income.

Elaborate provision is made for assessing the tax on those who fail to make returns in special cases. Every corporation is compelled to furnish a list, under oath or affirmation, of information on the following points:

First—The gross profits of such corporation from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second—The expense of such corporation, exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third—The net profits of such corporation, without allowing for interest, annuities or dividends.

Fourth—The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fifth—The amount paid in salaries of $4000 or less, to each person employed.

Sixth—The amount paid in salaries of more than $4000.

Sections 17 and 18 provide the penalties of perjury for false returns, etc.

The balance of the Internal Revenue bill covers whisky and playing cards, etc. Playing cards are taxed two cents per pack. The tax is payable by the manufacturer by stamps. The tax on distilled spirits is made $1 per gallon after the first day of the second calendar month after the passage of the bill. The bonding period is fixed at eight years.

CAUCA VALLEY DELUGED.

Untold Devastation by the Severest Flood of the Century.

The Cauca Valley in Colombia, Central America, is inundated.

The flood is the most extensive, most destructive of the century. All the crops have been swept away and the damage in other respects is beyond computation.

The railways, however, withstood the waters far better than might have been expected. Widespread distress is certain and a famine is feared.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THIEVES tried to wreck and burn a train and then plunder it on the New Jersey and New York Railroad.

THE steamer Andes, of the Atlas Line, was stranded on the New Jersey coast, and will probably be a total loss.

THE Republican Senate at Trenton, N. J., rejected Governor Werts's proposition for quo warranto proceedings to settle the Senate controversy; the Senate and House will meet in joint session on February 6.

WILLIAM T. ZELL, Treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and of the New York Athletic Club, is a fugitive defaulter, a shortage of $10,000 or more having been found in his cash accounts with the coal company.

THE Hamburg-American Line steamer Normannia, bound for Genoa, returned to the Port of New York for repairs, having been damaged by a tidal wave; several of her crew were injured.

STRIKING employes of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Traction Company returned to work.

UNION women hat makers of Danbury, Conn., prevented resumption in four factories by refusing terms the union men accepted.

THE National Conference on Good City Government held a two days' session in Philadelphia, Penn.

A DOZEN Danbury (Conn.) hat manufacturers reopened their shops; less than fifty persons were reported to have returned to work.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce has come out in favor of municipal reform, advocating several municipal elections, a single headed Police Department and a legislative investigation of the Police Department.

South and West.

ALL the banks of Helena, Montana, which closed during the financial panic last summer are now open. The First National Bank of Helena during the first day received deposits aggregating $200,000.

A BLIZZARD raged in Kansas and other Western States.

MRS. ANNA LINDGREN was crushed to death at Chicago, Ill., while struggling for bread at a relief station. Her husband was too weak to go into the crowd and her children were starving.

A BAND of train robbers was captured by police in the Indian Territory; one of the gang was killed and another mortally wounded.

THE Mirz and Daniels brothers fought to the death in Arkansas. Of the four three were killed.

MR. AND MRS. GUSTAVE P. TYSON and Miss Minnie Chapman, teachers in the Sac and Fox Indian School, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, were drowned while attempting to ford Deep Fork Creek.

FIFTY convicts confined in the branch State prison at Coal Creek, Tenn., escaped by crawling through the bars of the water gate leading into the stockade.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in Annapolis, Md.

BY a Supreme Court decision in Minnesota 500 inmates of insane asylums may be released.

Washington.

SENATOR ALLEN, of Nebraska, will act as counsel for the Knights of Labor in the effort to enjoin the issue of bonds. He will assist Judge Cole, of Iowa.

HAWAIIAN Royalists sent a memorial to the President, who transmitted it to Congress with other Hawaiian correspondence.

COMMITTEE resolutions on the Hawaiian question favoring strict non-intervention were brought into both Houses.

IN response to a Senate resolution the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate a statement showing that from the year 1875 to 1894 the United States has paid for the prosecution of criminals in the Territory of Utah the sum of $725,555, which amount was due the United States from that Territory.

SECRETARY HERBERT approved the recommendation of the National Stability Board with reference to the lengthening of the gunboats Machias and Castine in order to relieve top-heaviness.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by his sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, and Private Secretary Thurber, left Washington for Hartford, Conn., to attend the funeral of Henry E. Hastings, the President's nephew. Mr. Hastings was the son of Mr. Cleveland's sister.

THE annual Pension bill reported to the House appropriates $150,000,000.

THE State Department is advised that the death of United States Consul Meade at San Domingo was caused by yellow fever.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Washington from Hartford, Conn., where he attended his cousin's funeral.

THE Democratic caucus in Washington voted to make the Internal Revenue bill, including the income tax, an amendment to the Tariff bill.

REPRESENTATIVE SIBLEY, of Pennsylvania, has tendered his resignation to take effect February 17.

SENATOR MILLS has been placed on the Finance Committee to take the place temporarily of Senator McPherson, who is absent.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a reception to Congress and the Judiciary.

Foreign.

THE cloth and yarn markets in Manchester, England, have been paralyzed by the latest developments in regard to Indian currency.

LUJAN and twenty-five of his outlaws were killed and the survivors dispersed in Chihuahua, Mexico.

AT Frederickton, New Brunswick, Judge Barker sentenced the deaf mute Edward M. Wheary to be hanged on Friday, April 20, for the murder of his sister-in-law, Bertha Wheary,

KAISER WILLIAM has made a peace offering to Prince Bismarck in the shape of a case of old wine and the ex-Chancellor has promised to personally thank His Majesty for the gift in Berlin. All Germany rejoices at the reconciliation.

LACK of work and scarcity of food are causing many acts of brigandage in Spain.

THE Brazilian insurgents recaptured Mocangue Island, with three small cannon and 130 prisoners. The killed and wounded number fifty. The insurgents lost fourteen killed.

THE ship Willie Rosenfeld, at Queenstown, Ireland, had two of her crew killed and the captain and eight others badly injured in a hurricane.

THE gallery of the Ducal riding school of Gotha, Germany, collapsed during the rehearsal for the festival when the new Duke will make his formal entry into the city. Four of the persons were killed, and twelve were so seriously injured that they were thought likely to die.

FRENCH troops have taken possession of Timbuctoo, Africa.

OVATION TO BISMARCK.

A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EMPEROR AND PRINCE.

The Man of Iron's Journey to Berlin a Royal Progress—The Capital's Remarkable Demonstration of Welcome—The Honors Paid Him by the Emperor.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

A cablegram from Berlin, Germany, says: The meeting of Prince Bismarck and the Emperor William has occurred, and the reconciliation is complete. The Prince arrived at the Castle shortly after 1 o'clock, p. m., and the Emperor received him with the greatest distinction, surrounded by a brilliant staff of officers of the highest rank.

Prince Bismarck, his son, Count Herbert, and several friends left Friedrichsruhe, his country home, at 9.30 o'clock, a. m., en route for Berlin.

At 9.10 o'clock six Friedrichsruhe ladies, dressed in white, proceeded to the Castle and presented to Prince Bismarck a large laurel wreath bound with ribbons and bearing the inscription "A Happy Journey."

When the time arrived for the start to be made for the station Prince Bismarck appeared attired in a cuirassier uniform, over which he wore a fur coat. He was accompanied by Princess Bismarck and several friends. Six girls led the way, strewing flowers.

At 8 o'clock a large crowd from Hamburg arrived and vociferously cheered the Prince. At the station Princess Bismarck stood in front of the saloon until the departure of the train. When the train pulled out of the station the crowd burst into cheers, which lasted for some time. Some of those present cried out "A prosperous journey," while others shouted "Auf wiedersehen."

Prince Bismarck was visibly gratified. He was in excellent spirits. He thanked all those who had come to see him off, and shook

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

hands with many of the crowd. Herr Chrysander, his secretary, and Dr. Schweininger traveled with him.

The train arrived punctually at the Lehrte station. Prince Henry, of Prussia, the Emperor's brother; the Governor of Berlin, and a large suite of officers were awaitng the Prince's arrival. When the train stopped Prince Henry stepped out from the group surrounding him and walked to the carriage occupied by the ex-Chancellor. He warmly shook hands with Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert.

The party then walked to the royal state coach that was in waiting. Prince Bismarck made Prince Henry walk on the right side and sit on the right side of the carriage, although Prince Henry tried to give Prince Bismarck the place of honor. Count Herbert and the Governor of Berlin drove in the second carriage. Prince Bismarck's uniform was the white one of the Halberstadt cuirassiers, with a General's distinctions. He appeared healthy.

The loud cheering and salutations from the crowds that had gathered to witness his entry into the city evidently pleased him very much. He smiled in response to the continuous cries of welcome and saluted the crowd frequently. Half a squadron of the Gardes du Corps rode in front and behind the closed state coach, but the large windows permitted everybody to see inside.

The route was across the Moltke Bridge, which spans the Spree near the railway station, through the streets skirting the Thiergarten to the Brandenburg gate, thence through Unter-den-Linden, past the palace of Emperor William I., the opera house and the palace of Empress Frederick to the Emperor's palace.

The route from the monument of Frederick the Great to the palace gates was lined with members of the veterans' guilds, firemen, rifle unions and turners' societies.

The houses along the route were decorated with flags. The entire population of Berlin, swelled by thousands of persons from all parts of Germany, had apparently turned out to welcome the return of the Prince, and the younger element in the crowds cheered themselves hoarse as the state coach passed along.

When the party arrived at the castle Prince Bismarck and Prince Henry descended from the state coach and entered. The Emperor, who was standing at the foot of the stairs to receive his guest, wore as a special mark of honor the uniform of the Bismarck cuirassiers. His reception of the old statesman was of the warmest and most cordial nature. His Majesty embraced the Prince with the utmost heartiness, and a kiss pressed on the old man's cheek sealed the reconciliation between the Emperor and the greatest of his subjects. Prince Bismark's gravity of demeanor during his reception by His Majesty was much commented upon. The ex-Chancellor's eyes were moist, but he looked very grave.

The Emperor then shook hands with Count Herbert Bismarck, and the whole party retired to a room, where the King of Saxony and a number of the German princes were awaiting their coming. All saluted Prince Bismarck as he entered the room.

The Italian Ambassador remarked to another diplomat that to-day's meeting between the Emperor and the Prince was a historical event of the first magnitude.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is now sixty-one.

TALMAGE, the preacher, is sixty-one years old.

THE oldest peer in England is Earl Grey, who is almost ninety-two years of age.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR., was never known to tip a barber, a waiter or a bootblack.

THERE are fifteen ex-Governors in Congress, all in comfortable financial circumstances.

MISSOURI has three living ex-United States Senators—Carl Schurz, D. S. Jewitt and John B. Henderson.

THE first Governor of California, Peter H. Burnett, is still living in San Francisco. He is eighty-six years old.

WILLIAM GILPIN, first Territorial Governor of Colorado, was found dead in bed at Denver. He was eighty years old.

THE Duke of Cambridge is the only member of British royalty who does not pay postage on his letters; his position as Commander-in-Chief of the English Army exempts him.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S ten months' jaunt on his yacht will cost him $300,000. But he can afford it, for he made $1,000,000 on Wall street last summer and has about $100,000,000 besides.

THE late French Ambassador to England, Waddington, married a New York belle, the daughter of Charles King, and she was for many years a social attraction as la belle Americaine in Paris and London.

THE father of Secretary Smith was professor of modern languages at the North Carolina University. The Secretary of the Interior will deliver the oration at the coming commencement at the university.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S health is undergoing a noticeable decline to such a degree as to give rise to some solicitude in court circles. She has become more lame, and her appearance is characterized as suggestive of "radical debility."

MISS HELEN A. SHAFER, LL.D., President of Wellesley (Mass.) College, is dead. Pneumonia attacked her, and being naturally of frail physique she sank from the start. Miss Shafer was born in Newark, N. J., on September 23, 1839.

EARL DUNRAVEN, whose yacht Valkyrie was defeated by the American yacht Vigilant, still entertains hope of beating our boats. He recently said that he would bring his yacht over to this side next May and race her against one of our big sloops.

PADEREWSKI has given to a London journal a series of portraits as he lookod at various ages. A glance at the reproductions show that when eighteen the great pianist began to adopt the chrysanthemum style of hair which he now has trained to perfection.

THE Princess of Wales has decided to withdraw from society. The Prince of Wales, in declining for the Princess an invitation to visit Belvoir Castle, the residence of the Duke of Rutland, at Grantham, Lincolnshire, stated that the Princess would hereafter take no part in social events.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, the historian, left an estate valued at $192,950. This did not include a summer residence at Newcastle, N. H., copyrights and stereotype plates and contracts, these being of uncertain value. The real estate is valued at $55,000 and the personal property at $140,850.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ALABAMA miners run a newspaper.

RESUMING mills are beginning to hum.

CARDINAL GIBBONS favors labor unions.

A PERSIAN cook can earn $3.32 a month.

A TEAMSTER in Peru makes $12 per week.

BROOKLYN has a Socialist Labor Federation.

CALIFORNIA unemployed are heading for Texas.

PORTLAND, Oregon, has a Central Labor Council.

KENT (England) hoppickers get four cents a bushel.

NATIONAL bricklayers met at Omaha, Neb., January 9.

SHERIDAN (Wyoming) miners get sixty cents a ton.

SEATTLE, Wash., will have a free employment bureau.

INTERNATIONAL printers have $39,354 in their treasury.

MEN are needed in Escanaba (Minn.) lumber camps.

ON all municipal work in London union men must be employed.

WAITERS in Turkey if they have good places can make $17 a month.

W. H. LYSETH has been elected President of the Maine Federation of Labor.

A HIDE-SPLITTER in Persia can make, in busy seasons, thirty-two cents a day.

GRIP among miners prevents the Victor (Col.) coal mine from supplying half its orders.

EDWARD ATKINSON declares that wages are going up, while capital is gaining less for its investment.

THERE are about 3,500,000 paupers in our cities, and yet if our idle lands were developed, beneficial employment would be immediately found for 5,000,000 men.

IN Austria laborers who have passed the age of sixty may claim from the Government a pension equal to one-third of the daily wages they received during their working years.

IMMENSE and cheap production from the Mesaba mines in the Northwest, where steam shovels do the work of thousands of men, is to blame for the many idle workmen in the mining towns.

INSPECTOR BRENNAN, of the Sixth mining district of Pennsylvania, embracing North Umberland, Dauphin, and a portion of Schuylkill County, has completed his report for 1893. It shows that sixty-eight fatal accidents occurred and 166 non-fatal. Twenty-four widows and sixty-six orphans survive.

THE Window Glass Workers' Union of Pittsburg, Penn., resolved to grant a loan of $50,000 to the Chambers Glass Company, in order to prevent a general shut-down of the factories. The union has $210,000 in the local banks, and other manufacturers will be assisted. Four applications for loans are pending.

IN Massachusetts there are 300,000 breadwinning women, of which Boston has 20,000. In New York there are 200,000 working women and girls. In Germany there are 5,500,000 working women; in France, 3,750,000; in England, 4,000,000; in Austria-Hungary, 3,500,000; in America, 2,700,000; making a total in five countries of 19,450,000 self-supporting women.

It is estimated that of the 224,000,000 pounds of butter annually imported into Great Britain, between one-fourth and one-half is largely adulterated with oleomargerine. In addition to this adulterated butter about 120,000,000 pounds of margarine are openly imported, besides what is made in Great Britain.

There is a steady decrease in the value of old English mansions. Oakley Hall, in Essex, a fine property of 600 acres, valued forty years ago at $140,000, has been sold for $40,000.

Signs of Eighteen Ninety-four.

The old saying: "A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard" is often verified, and it further says, that the year will bring forth much sickness, wherein pains and aches, rheumatic complaints, soreness of joints and limbs will abound. In the olden times there were few preventives for pain, few cures for complaints. It is not so now. Even old Santa Claus has learned a thing or two. In many a Christmas stocking was found a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the best known, surest remedy for all such troubles. All years have their prophesies, and no year is without its record of surprising cures wrought by this wonderful medicine.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

216 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats From One Bus. Seed.

This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 8c postage to the above firm you will receive sample package of above oats and their mammoth farm seed catalogue. A

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cents.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

The great remedy for croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and diphtheria. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Why so hoarse? Use Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, 25 cents at druggists.

A wonderful stomach corrector—Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Leslie C. Smith

After Diphtheria

His life hung as by a thread, strength failed him and his flesh bloated. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified his blood, built up his system, gave him strength and also benefited his catarrhal trouble." MRS. C. W. SMITH, Tunbridge, Vt.

Hood's Pills are carefully prepared and are made of the best ingredients. Try a box.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

Greatest of Family Games

Progressive America.

The most entertaining and instructive game of the century. It delightfully teaches American geography, while it is to young and old as fascinating as whist. Can be played by any number of players. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, for fifteen 2-cent stamps. The Trade Company, Boston, Mass.

Creatures That Tumble Upward.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the ability to sustain this enormous pressure can only be acquired by animals after generations of gradual migrations from shallow waters. Those forms that are brought up by the dredge from the depths of the ocean are usually killed and distorted by the enormous and rapid diminution of pressure in their journey to the surface, and it is extremely probable that shallow water forms would be similarly killed and crushed out of shape were they suddenly plunged into very deep water. The fish that live at these enormous depths are, in consequence of the enormous pressure, liable to a curious form of accident. If, in chasing their prey or for any other reason, they rise to a considerable distance above the floor of the ocean, the gases of their swimming bladder become considerably expanded and their specific gravity very greatly reduced. Up to a certain limit the muscles of their bodies can counteract the tendency to float upward and enable the fish to regain its proper sphere of life at the bottom; but beyond that limit the muscles are not strong enough to drive the body downward, and the fish, becoming more and more distended as it goes, is gradually killed on its long and involuntary journey to the surface of the sea. The deep-sea fish, then, are exposed to a danger that no other animals in this world are subject to—namely, that of tumbling upward. That such accidents do occasionally occur is evidenced by the fact that some fish, which are now known to be true deep-sea forms, were discovered dead and floating on the surface of the ocean long before our modern investigations were commenced.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Tigress Spares a Dog.

During Captain White's travels in Cochin China the then Viceroy gave him a magnificent tigress five feet long and three feet high.

On reaching Saigon, where he found dogs dirt cheap, he used to give his pet one of these animals every day. The dog was thrown alive into her cage. She would play with it awhile as a cat plays with a mouse, then her eyes would begin to glisten and her tail to quiver; she seized her prey by the neck and in a minute or two it was all up with poor "bow-wow."

One day, however, a puppy, seemingly in no way different from the common herd of puppies, instead of tamely submitting to his fate, showed fight. It snapped at the tigress's nose and bit it till the blood came. The tigress, far from resenting the attack, seemed to treat it as a joke, and when the spirited little dog grew tired of the fun the tigress patted it as if it had been a cub of her own. Then the two lay down and had a comfortable nap.

Thenceforth they were the best of friends, and to humor this queer friendship Captain White had a small hole cut in the tigress's cage, that the puppy might go and come as it pleased. It often took a trot abroad, but it always returned to its dog-devouring friend.

To test the extent of the tigress's affection a strange dog was offered to it one day at dinner time, and was then hastily snatched from its hungry jaws and the puppy friend thrown into the cage. But friendship triumphed over the pangs of hunger—and not on this occasion only, but whenever the Captain's crew thought fit to repeat the experiment.—St. Louis Republic.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

LUNATICS BURN TO DEATH

A SCENE OF HORROR IN AN IOWA MADHOUSE.

Eight Human Beings Perish Miserably—Penned in a Little Building on a Poorfarm—The Flames Break Out at Night While a Blizzard Rages.

The building on the Boone County (Iowa) poorfarm used as an insane asylum was burned, and eight of the nine inmates lost their lives. The fire started about 10 o'clock p. m., and when discovered was under such headway that nothing could be done to save the unfortunates in the building.

Six years ago Boone County decided to take charge of its incurable and harmless insane who had before been kept in the State asylums. For that purpose a two-story frame building was erected on the poorfarm near the poorhouse. In this building the insane were kept. The steward of the poor farm is Henry Holcomb, who lived with his wife in the poorhouse.

They retired at about the usual time last night and were asleep at 10 o'clock, when they were awakened by Mrs. Hibbard, one of the nine insane persons, who came into the house and said that the madhouse was on fire.

Mr. Holcomb rushed to the burning building, which he saw was aflame inside, and burst in the door. He could not enter, owing to the intense heat, and no sound except the crackling of the flames was heard.

The unfortunates were already dead, either suffocated before they awoke or lacking intelligence to make their escape. Four of the poor creatures who were not considered perfectly safe were locked in their cells at night and could not have escaped if they would.

The tragedy was over in a half hour, when the roof of the madhouse fell in. The victims were seen in the coals, burned beyond recognition. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the furnace, which was overheated on account of the intensely cold weather.

Mrs. Hibbard, the only one who escaped, is uninjured, but is not intelligent enough to give an account of the discovery of the fire. The victims and their ages are:

Thomas Leper, forty-five; Joseph Craig, eighty-one; Sarah Scott, eighty-two; Christian Peterson, eighty-seven; Christiana Anderson, twenty-eight; Anna Sodderberg, thirty-eight; Johanna Briggs, thirty-five; Nancy Tucker, forty-eight.

MIDWINTER FAIR OPEN.

Pacific Slope People Flock in Crowds to San Francisco.

The Golden State has thrown open, at San Francisco, the gates of her Midwinter Exposition. The Governor having proclaimed the day a holiday, business throughout the State was at a standstill, and thousands of people went to the city from all over California, while Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona and British Columbia contributed a large proportion of the visitors.

San Francisco was en fete in honor of the occasion, and the buildings at the Exposition grounds, in Golden Gate Park, were gay with bunting, banners and flags. Along the line of march of the procession residences were decorated. The procession was larger and more representative than any ever held here before. Every fraternal organization and every society and club of any importance was out in full force. More of the pioneers of the State, although their ranks have been greatly thinned of late, turned out, comparatively speaking, than on any similar occasion. In addition to the National and State troops, the Native Daughters of the Golden West, veterans of the Mexican War, the Grand Army of the Republic men, the naval battalion, and representatives of all concessions at the Exposition were also in line. The rear of the procession was brought up with carriages containing Director-General De Young and other officers of the Exposition, Governor Markham and other State officers, Mayor Elliott and representatives of the city, General Ruger, commananding the Department of the Pacific; Commandant Hovison of Mare Island Navy Yard, and various foreign, State, and County Commissioners of the Exposition.

After the parade the crowds made a rush for the Exposition grounds, where the ceremonies of opening day were held in a grand stand on the Recreation grounds, accommodating 7000 people. They began with the singing of "America" by 300 voices, the large audience joining in the chorus. After Governor Markham had made a speech of welcome, Director-General De Young told how the Exposition had come into being.

He ended by declaring the Exposition open, and Mrs. De Young pressed the electric button which set the machinery of the Exposition in motion amid shouts of the great gathering, waving of flags and banners, salutes by a battery of artillery, and the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by five bands. General W. H. L. Barnes was the final speaker.

The exercises concluded with "Red, White, and Blue" and "Columbia," played by the bands and sung by the grand chorus. After this the crowds scattered over the grounds. At night the buildings were illuminated, and the opening day festivities closed with a grand display of fireworks.

The great fair has been in preparation since August 24, when ground was first broken. It has cost about $4,500,000, and is second in extent only to the Paris and Chicago expositions. Sixty acres of Golden Gate Park have been devoted to the Exposition. This space is covered by five main buildings grouped about a central concert valley, from the centre of which arises an electric tower 260 feet in height. This tower is covered by incandescent lamps and surrounded by search lights, which throw their beams in all directions.

The fair lacks a Midway Plaisance, but there are twoscore sideshows scattered through the grounds, which in the aggregate duplicate the attractions of that once famous thoroughfare. There are the same Turkish, French and German restaurants, the same old Vienna, the German tavern, the same rolling chairs, Cairo street, Chinese theatre, ostrich farm, captive balloon, Hawaiian cyclorama, and, in fact, duplicates of most of the attractions which gave the Midway Plaisance name and fame.

THE Spanish Government has instructed General Martinez-Campos, the Commander at Melilla, to demand from the Sultan of Morocco an indemnity of $5,000,000 and assent to a neutral zone 500 metres broad around the Spanish frontier at Melilla, in addition to the demands already published.

FOXES are becoming too numerous in Vermont. The State pays a bounty of $1 for each fox killed, and this, with the value of the skin, makes them fairly profitable game. A good many have been killed this winter.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior, cheap brands of baking powder. It is **NOW** that the great strength and purity of the **ROYAL** stand out as a friend in need to those who desire to practise Economy in the Kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

N. B. Grocers say that every dollar invested in **Royal Baking Powder** is worth a dollar the world over, that it does not consume their capital in dead stock, because it is the great favorite, and sells through all times and seasons.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

To Toll Around the World.

The travels of the Columbian Liberty Bell will be far more extensive than have hitherto been mentioned. Not only did it leave the Grand Central Palace in New York to go to Nashville, New Orleans, Mexico and the Mid-winter Fair at San Francisco, but J. D. Prince, under whose management its extended tour will be made, announces that the bell will be taken to the continent of Europe for a stay of at least a year.

First it will go to England, to be rung on the historic meadow of Runnymede on June 15, 1894, in a celebration by the English-speaking world of the anniversary of the signing of the Magna Charta. After that it will be taken to France to participate in anniversaries connected with political freedom, and to Germany for the same purpose, its next destination being St. Petersburg, where it will be rung on the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

Next it will go to Italy and thence to Constantinople, Jerusalem, Cairo and thence through Australia, India, China and Japan, back to the Pacific coast, making virtually a circuit of the world. G. S. Knapp, custodian for the Liberty Bell Committee of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, accompanied by his wife and son, George M. Knapp, assistant custodian, will go along with the noteworthy relic of the Chicago Exposition.—Washington Star.

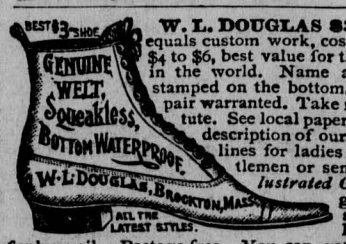
Brittle finger nails are a source of much trouble, and to avoid breakage they should be kept quite short, and at night occasionally dipped in sweet oil and wiped without washing.

When a "smarty" tells you that aluminum is the lightest of metals refer him to magnesium, a metal one-third lighter and yet much denser and stronger.

MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

MRS. DORA A. GUTHRIE, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription,' I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered as little with any of my children as I did with my last, and she is the healthiest we've got. Have induced several to try 'Favorite Prescription,' and it has proved good for them."



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

SWISS LOZENGES, for curing Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c. Price, 25c. a box. By mail. H. Edward Wendel, S. E. Cor. 3d & George Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

An Island Missing.

The American ship Daniel Barnes, Captain O. P. Arpe, arrived yesterday from Caleta Buena, Chile, after a voyage of ninety-one days. An interesting and important report from Captain Arpe is in regard to the total disappearance of an island in the South Pacific Ocean. On October 10, Captain Arpe says, he passed over the exact spot where Podesta Island is laid down on the chart. He had men aloft looking for land, and, although it was daylight and perfectly clear, he says that nothing could be seen of it. The island was about forty feet high and three-fourths of a mile in diameter. It is thought by the Captain and officials at this port that some volcanic disturbance on the mainland caused the island to disappear.—Baltimore American.

Constantinople, Turkey, has 1,000,000 people, who are kept in order by 1000 policemen.

Four Heirs Gets a Quarter Each.

Four legacies of twenty-five cents each result from the will of Matthew Stanley, late of Watervliet probated before Surrogate Conway yesterday. The estate consists of real estate valued at $7500, mortgaged for $5000, and $2500 worth of personal estate. The will devises to the testator's wife, Evaline, the income of one-third of the property during her lifetime. A son, Edward, of Barton, Vt., is bequeathed $1. The rest of the estate is devised to William L. Stanley and James Oscar Stanley. Edward Stanley is dead, and his bequest of $1 goes to his children, Susie C. Standish, Eliza A. Chapman, Springfield, Mass.; Samuel E. Standish, Barton, Vt., and Freeman C. Standish, San Francisco, Cal., who will receive twenty-five cents each.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

The total value of the war material of the French army amounts to nearly $500,000,000.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. HOBBS, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

NYNU—5

"The Story of My First Watch."

A beautiful illustrated book, specially written by America's most distinguished sons and daughters, sent FREE. Highly entertaining and instructive. Address

NEW YORK STANDARD WATCH CO.
11 John St., New York.

"COLCHESTER"
SPADING BOOT

For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in ditching, digging, &c. BEST Quality Throughout.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GET THERE ELI RADISH SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — POTATOES
The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times, because they double all yields! Try it for 1894 and be happy. Vegetable seeds for the million. 35 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable seeds, $1.00 post paid. Largest growers of Farm Seeds in the world. FREE, sample pkg. "Get There Eli" Radish fit for use in 16 days and catalogue for 7c postage. Catalogue alone, 5c. for postage.
$2.50 PER BRL
JOHN A SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

HOW? Thoroughly post yourself as to the general outlook, and probable course of the market, by calling or writing here, and so avail yourself of all possible means of information and enlightenment, which we freely place at your disposal—then ACT as judgment dictates.

WHEN? *Now;* it is the only time you are sure of—life is fleeting.

WHERE? Well, that "goes without saying"—of course with Us.

Our uniform courtesy and liberality will do everything possible to help you. If not convenient to visit us, *write*, and get our book, fully instructing you "How to Speculate," and to *succeed* withal. Therein we impart all the wisdom on this subject that is vouchsafed to mortals. Then you can advise us of your wishes by letter or wire, and your orders will be as faithfully executed as if personally present.

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION CO.,
51 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Bear in Mind That "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO

Crushed by Mighty Words.

I sat on the seat with a colored man who drove me down to the railroad depot with a shacklety old wagon, and as we left the hotel he said:

"Boss, if yo' kin dun say ober a few big words on de way down, de ole man will be 'stremely disobleeged to yo'."

"How big words do you want?"

"Can't git 'em too big, boss. I'ze a powerful hand to 'member big words an' git 'em off when a calamitous occasion predominates."

"Do you expect to find use for some of them this morning?"

"Reckon I does, sah. My son Abraham works down to de depot an' whenever I cums around he tries to show off ober me an' make me feel small. He'll try it on dis mawnin' fur suah, an' I jest want to be dun fixed to paralyze his desirability. Spit 'em right out, boss, an' de ole man won't fergit yo' when de watermillyun sezun cums ag'in."

We had about half a mile to go, and before we reached the depot I gave him a large and choice assortment of Webster's longest. When we drew up at the platform Abraham was there, and also a dozen white people who were to go out on the train. It was a good opportunity for the son to show off, and he realized it and came forward and waved his arm and shouted:

"Yo' dar, ole man, han't I dun toled yo' 'bout 400 times not to sagasiate dat stupendous ole vehicle in de way of de omnibus? Sum ole niggers doan seem to have no mo' ideah of de consanguinity of rectitude dan a squash."

"Was yo' spokin to me, sah?" stiffly demanded the father as he stood up and glared at Abraham.

"Of co'se I was."

"Den, sah, I want yo' to distinctly understand dat when de co-operashun of de imperialism seems to assimilate a disreputable infringement of hereditary avariciousness I shall retract my individuality, but not befo'—not befo', sah!"

Abraham's eyes hung out, his complexion became ash color, and his knees bent under him as if the springs were about to give way. It was a long minute before he could utter a sound, and then he reached for my trunk with the muttered observation:

"Befo' de Lawd, but things am gittin' so mixed up dat I can't dun tell whedder I'm his son or his fadder."

His Client's Gratitude.

A good story about a lawyer is going the rounds. The occurrence took place so long ago that it is not within the recollection of any but the older disciples of Blackstone, so it will pass muster, even though it is a chestnut.

It seems that a tramp was indicted for stealing a watch. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Having no counsel and being without funds and a total stranger, the Court assigned his defence to the attorney in question. The tramp was as guilty as a man ever was, but as the attorney was young in practice and desirous of grinding off some of his wire edges against the District Attorney, he accepted the task and entered upon its discharge with all the zeal at his command. He had absolutely no defence. His client practically admitted the theft, and sat through the trial in an attitude of dejection and despair.

Nothing daunted, the young attorney rose before the jury to sum up his case. Providence had endowed him with a tongue capable of almost anything. He had his address at his tongue's end, and the manner in which he reeled it off established his name in the community in characters as ineffaceable as the rock-ribs on old Gibraltar. He held the "twelve men tried and true" spell-bound. They gazed at him in open-mouthed wonder. Alternately they laughed and cried, and people in the audience followed their example. He pleaded the hopeless cause of the guilty tramp with all the eloquence of a Burke, and when he had finished the enthusiasm of the spectators seemed to know no bounds. It is said that it took the jury just eight minutes to whitewash the tramp and provide him with wings and a halo. The verdict was for acquittal.

The tramp—so thoroughly surprised and overcome with emotion that he could hardly speak—rose from his seat, the tears streaming down his cheeks. There was stillness in the court room. "Mister lawyer," he exclaimed brokenly, "you don't know me—an' I don't know you. I-I-want to thank you. I-I-ain't got no money but-but-here's that watch."

A Ring's Own Story.

Philadelphia Record.

Picking up from the sidewalk the other morning what appeared to be a gold ring, with empty claws showing the removal of a stone, the finder took it to a jeweler in Eleventh street for inspection. He examined it for a few minutes under a magnifying glass and said:

"Yes, this is a gold ring of 14 carats. The stone it contained was a three-carat diamond. It was worn a number of years on a slender woman's third finger. Then it changed hands and was enlarged by the insertion of a piece of gold of inferior alloy, and may have been worn on the third finger of a stout woman or the little finger of a man. The diamond was removed by a clumsy hand, probably by a thief, who either accidentally dropped the ring or threw it away where you found it. I never saw the ring before, but plainly read its history by the same process of observation, analysis, and deduction that an Indian unconsciously employs in detecting the testimony of a forest trail."

Dr. Everett's Epigram of Congress.

Boston Daily Globe.

When Dr. Everett was in town the other day he called on Col. Wheelwright and Mr. Winslow Warron.

"How do you like Congress?" he was asked by Col. Wheelwright.

"Oh!" said the Seventh district Congressman, "it's the funniest place I ever saw. In the House they have got the rules so fixed that you can't get any business in, and in the Senate they have them so arranged that you can't get any business out."

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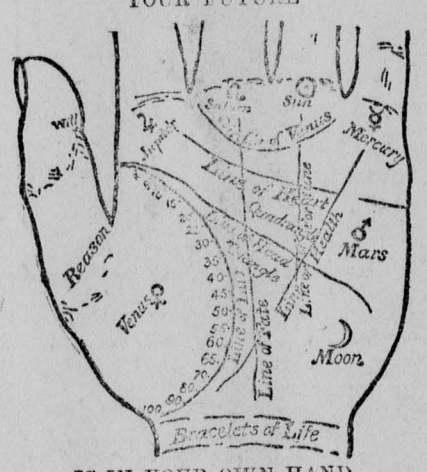

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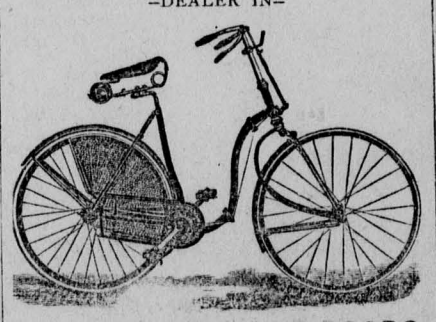

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